SEMENTS.
OPERA HOUSE.
March 24, 1873,
he Unprecedented Success,
bell's Society Comedy,
RIL;
LONG BRANCH
COMPANY IN AMERICA,
ng such names as
Miss Sidney Cowell,
Miss Hattie Roche,
Mr. John W. Blaisdell,
Mr. James W. Norris
Russell Soggs.
ffects and Appointments
vel of the Age!
and THE GENTLE SAVAGE.
BAPTIST CHURCH,
and Washington-sts.
CERT,
ing, March 25, 1873,
BENEFIT OF THE
N CLIQUE,
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
First. Piano Solo (A. H. Pease), ... The Knight's Farewell, ... A. E. Clark, D. A. Kimbark, ... Flower Girl (Bevignani), Mrs. C. D. ... Moonlight on the Rhine (Newland), Mr. C. E. Leech. Solo, Judith Lewis. Solo, An Evening Song ... E. Leech. Duet, See the Pale ... Carrington and Miss Lewis. ... Artillerist's Oath (Weber), ... Kimbark, A. E. Clark, M. Jones. ... Mrs. Anna J. Riley. Contralto ... Quintette, We'll have to ... Mrs. J. B. Storey, Mr. ... B. Shourds, Mr. M. Jones, Miss ... Pianist. Solo, The Goat Bells ... D. Carrington. Quartette, Good ... J. Riley, Mr. C. E. Leech, Miss ...
CTURE COURSE.
RROW NIGHT.
APIN,
ENT LIVING LECTURER, will ... in the West in over ten years, his last appearance in this city on Lecture. ... day Night), Michigan-av. Baptist ... oration, "ORDERS OF NOBIL-..."
March 25, Union Park Congregation ... acknowledged to be the great ... MODERN CHIVALRY." ... arpenter & Sheldon's, 268 Wabash- ... cor. State and Madison-sts. ... Dyche's Drug Store, cor. Halsted ... Bell's Drug Store, 486 Madison-st., ... 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. ... ALD, the great Scotch Poet and ... will positively appear on the 3d of ... and on the 7th of April on the ... First Course with the long-post- ... to be given on the 9th and 10th ... of tickets will begin Mon- ...
T COLLYER'S Lecture in the ... announced in a few days. ... RPENTER & SHELDON, Managers Star Course.
OPERA HOUSE,
en Dearborn and State-sts.
otton & Kemble's
TRELS.
AY, MARCH 24,
S. MYERS, Manager.
New Programme.
scenery, costumes, and startling ... laughable burlesque by J. R. ...
Sneezer!
ON IN TWO ACTS.
AL QUARTETTE.
THE THREE BEES.
GOOD MORNING
EW ACTS. NEW JOKES.
ay and Saturday Matinee.
PLACE BAP'T CH'H,
west of Cottage Grove-av.
F. ROOT'S
ATIC CANTATA,
AYMAKERS,
E REPEATED
Evening, March 25.
SSION, 50 CENTS.
fit of the University Grounds Im-
ER'S THEATRE.
WEEK OF THE EMINENT ACTOR,
N BOOTH,
Monday, Tuesday and Friday Nights as
ARD III.
and Thursday Nights as
HELIEU.
Night as "Shylock" in
hant of Venice.
DAY MATINEE,
AMLET.
'S THEATRE. Proprietor.
ANT RE-ENTRE OF
AIMEE,
Opera Bouffe, and the
RISIAN TROUPE.
CO. DIRECTORS.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. ... March 24, BARBE BLEUE. ... of Boulotte, JUTEAU in his ... Tuesday, March 25, the new ... VERGES. Wednesday, March ... AND DUCHESSE. At 8 o'clock ... BRABANT. Thursday, March ... Friday—Benefit of M'LLE. ... LE HELENE. Saturday at 2— ... Saturday at 8—FAREWELL
rved seats, 50 cents extra. Boxes, Seats at Matinees, $1.
UFFE LIBRETTOS.
rrect and complete edition. 5 CENTS. PRICE, ONLY 15 CENTS. OLTER, 120 West Madison-st.
NIXON'S.
en Randolph and Washington.
IRD WEEK OF
WILDER & CO.'S
AL CIRCUS!
, and every night this week. Also ... ednesday and Saturday Afternoons.
OUIE LOSHELL
JAMES ROBINSON, CLAR- ... FRANK PASTOR, and KATIE ... all the old favorites, and the ... of ring and performing horses ever
BAPTIST CHURCH.
B. GOUGH
ture in Chicago at the Michigan- ... Thursday evening, March 27. ... TANCES. (Organ Overture by ... for the benefit of the WOMAN'S ... HAHNEMANN (late the Scam- ...
rved Seats, 75 cts.; for sale on and ... 's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and at ... 72 State-st.
MY OF MUSIC.
all, when I am dead, ... re right, then go ahead." ... ning, and Wednesday and Saturday ... week only, the popular actor,
ank Mayo,
of American border life, entitled
CROCKETT;
BE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.
ST. OPERA HOUSE,
rrison and Halsted-sts.
D INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
ment, under the direction of Mr. ... evening, March 25. Mr. James ... A. Robertson, of Chicago, will ... Highland Fling and Sword Dance ... me) for a silver cup, presented by ...
dren, 25c. Concert at 8 o'clock. ... Grand Piano will be used on this ... & Co., Agents, 390, 392, 394 and

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1873. NUMBER 217.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES, LOTS, STORES, OFFICES,

For SALE, to EXCHANGE, and to RENT, in all parts of the city and suburbs, at BOTTOM PRICES. FIVE ELEGANT new STORES at BARGAINS. ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME, with ample grounds, to rent low. ACRES for SUBDIVISION a SPECIALTY. See list in for sale column of Sunday's Tribune.
JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

Lots on Laflin-st., south of Twenty-second-st., each 100 feet dock front by 243 feet deep to a street 80 feet wide, with railroad track connections. Apply to CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK CO., 523 Wabash-av.

Forty Acres.

The handsomest high grove land at Washington Heights for sale by C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

ROOFING MATERIAL, &c.

Roofing Materials.

BUILDING & CARPET FELT.

Send for samples and circulars.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts. | SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st.
Receive Deposits, Discount Business Paper. Loan Money on Approved Collateral. Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing Interest. Credit Time and Sight Drafts on other points, and make Collections on liberal terms. Also, furnish Travelers' Credits, and Deal in all First-Class Investment Securities.

BANKING HOUSE OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
96 Washington-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

Local Stocks.

We have for sale Chicago City Railway, North Division Railway, Chicago Gas Company, and have buyers for several National Bank stocks.
WM. P. WATSON & CO., 105 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount of even thousands, on income producing real estate, at 9 per cent interest.
OGDEN & SCUDDER, Room 9, Nixon's Building.

DIG.

Dont forget that many bills you have given up in the last year are now, as business becomes settled, collectable if properly pushed. Our facilities for this business are unsurpassed. No charges if not collected. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

From April 1, a handsome thre-story and basement marble-front buse, elegantly furnished, and wit all modern improvements. Location one of the best in the city. Rent, $300 per month. Address C 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

Large lots for rent, fronting on Twenty-second-st., Throop-st., and Loomis-st., suitable for planing-mill or manufacturing purposes; also, smaller lots, fronting on Twenty-second-st., for stores and shops. Apply to W. H. MATOCKS, 523 Wabash-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

GROMMES & FRANKEL, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in LIQUORS, WINES, &c. REMOVED TO 231 East Randolph-st.

REMOVAL.

OLINGER & BALLARD, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, HAVE REMOVED TO Southeast Corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts.

REMOVAL

To 129 LaSalle-st. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, MANUFACTURERS OF WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES! An improvement over all others. Remember, 129 LaSalle-st., third door north of Madison.

REMOVAL.

SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate, Loan, and Investing Agent, Has removed his Office to NO. 10 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cook County Land Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Capital Stock, - - $750,000.
Assets, Over 1,100,000.
OFFICE, 184 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.
CHARLES A. GREGORY, President,
FRANKLIN H. WATRISS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Edwin H. Abbot, 12 Pemberton Square, Boston; Frank E. Gregory, Geo. C. Richardson & Co., Boston; George Hoffman, 59 William-st., New York; Franklin H. Watriss, Chicago; Charles A. Gregory, Chicago.

SHEET IRON ROOFING.

BELT'S PATENT SHEET IRON ROOFING.

This excellent roofing, now extensively used in over THIRTY different States and Territories, rendering unbounded satisfaction for its ease and simplicity of application, combining with CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY, all the desired qualities of a FIRE, WATER, and WIND-PROOF Roofing. Adaptable to all classes of buildings and any pitch of roof. Perfectly applicable on rafters or purlins WITHOUT sheeting. Extensively and desirably used for covering and FIRE-PROOFING sides of buildings, and when finished presents a uniform harmony of highly pleasing appearance.

Testimonials and References.

OFFICE OF SWIFT'S IRON AND STEEL WORKS, CINCINNATI, Feb. 25, 1873.
W. S. Belt: SIR: Your Patent Sheet Iron Roofing covering sides and roof of our Mill renders entire satisfaction. The sheets are very firm, with no tendency to bag at a span of 7 feet. We consider it the best Roofing ever made of Sheet Iron. Respectfully yours, GEO. H. CLYMER, V. Pres't.

HENRIE HOUSE, Cincinnati, Feb. 18, 1873.
W. S. Belt: DEAR SIR: Your Sheet Iron Roofing covering the Henrie House is perfectly satisfactory and water-tight at a fall of about half an inch to the foot. Being scarce of yard room we used the roof for shaking carpets, etc., without the least injury or detriment to it. A very desirable advantage it has over tin or slate, which cannot be even walked on without injury. Very truly yours, DUNCAN SHAW, Prop'r.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R., JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 21, 1873.
W. S. Belt: DEAR SIR: Your Patent Sheet Iron Roofing covering our depots at Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, and Louisville renders entire satisfaction. Respectfully yours, R. WELLS, Mas. Mec.

WILLIAMS & ORTON MANUFACTURING CO., STERLING, Ill., Dec. 26, 1871.
W. S. Belt: We consider your roof the best in the market, and are perfectly satisfied with it. Yours truly, WILLIAMS & ORTON MANUFACTURING CO.

PRICES: EIGHT DOLLARS per square of 100 square feet, PAINTED on BOTH SIDES, boxed and delivered at railroad depot in Cincinnati, O.

CONTRACTS for 100 squares and upwards, will be entered into for its application on buildings in Chicago at NINE DOLLARS per square, measured after roof is laid, and

WARRANTED WATER & WIND PROOF.

This Roofing is very rapid, simple, and easy of application by any ordinary house carpenter.

For Circulars, and other information, address
W. S. BELT,
56 and 58 East Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MATTRESSES.

IMPORTANT.

The WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO., of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of the

NATIONAL AND Woven Wire Mattress,

have established a branch of their business at 286 State-st., Chicago, where a full line of their superior Beds can be seen. The public of Chicago and vicinity are invited to call and examine them. THEY ARE THE BEST BED in the world.
For sale by Furniture Dealers generally.
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO., 286 State-st.

STOVES.

RATHBONE'S STOVES

Are favorably known all over the United States. Among the most popular patterns is the

FEARLESS COOKING STOVE,

For Hard Coal, Soft Coal, or Wood, with Low Enameled Reservoir, or with Pipes for Heating Water for Bath Rooms, etc.
We also manufacture a large variety of
GOOD CHEAP STOVES,
Using the same quality of Iron as in the Fearless, which can be bought as low as an inferior Stove.
FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ONLY, BY
RATHBONE, SARD & CO., 38 & 40 Lake-st.
Above Stoves are for sale at retail by the prominent dealers in the city and country.

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO., Cabinet-Makers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE OFFICE FIXTURES.
Factory, cor. Kinzie-st. and Ashland-av.

500 DESKS,

And FINE OFFICE CHAIRS, in stock, and still they come, from the largest and best-appointed factory in America. They will be sold by their manufacturers,
A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 166 to 170 State-st., corner Monroe.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A fine distillery, situated in Dallas City, Ill. Only been run 3 months; boilers, gearings, and tubs all new; capacity 500 bushels per day; corn 20c a bushel; plenty of rye in proportion; railroad within 4 feet of the door; the river within 3 feet; plenty of water, and near the steamboat landing; cost $18,000; will sell for $6,900 cash. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. E. LEAR, Dallas City, Ill.

Great Bargain.

½ interest in distillery for sale. Machinery, buildings, cribs, &c. Six acres on Rock River. Address EUGENE PINCKNEY or C. M. SMITH, Dixon, Ill.

Steam Lumber Barge for Sale.

Steam Lumber Barge "St. Clair" for sale. For price and terms apply to E. R. AYRES, Sandusky, Ohio.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REOPENING OF THE MERCHANTS' DINING-ROOMS,
83 West Madison-st.
Owing to the extreme heat and excessive smoke occasioned at my place on St. Patrick's Day, we have been temporarily closed, but shall reopen, thoroughly refitted, Monday, March 24, when we shall be pleased to see all our old friends, and the public. An Oyster Supper will be served to the ... WAYLAND & FOSS.

WASHINGTON.

Leading Indiana Democrats Decide Upon a New Departure.

Living Issues to Be the Basis of the Organization.

Further Particulars Concerning Casey's Confirmation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The rumors with regard to the resignation of Caldwell are entirely without truth. Several of his Kansas friends, alarmed at the tone of the debate which has prevailed for some time, for several days have been urging the Senator to resign, but to no purpose. Caldwell stated to-day that he had no intentions of abandoning the field till he was obliged to do so by an adverse vote of the Senate.

A NEW PARTY.

Parties who have conversed with Gov. Hendricks, and other leading Democratic politicians from Indiana, now in this city, say that the leaders of the Democracy in that State have concluded to abandon the ancient organization, and to form a new liberal party based on the living issues of the day.

JAPANESE CONCESSION.

Intelligence has been received at the State Department to the effect that the Italian Government has negotiated a convention by which all Italians may travel and reside in Japan, subject, of course, to local restrictions. This intelligence is of great importance to the United States, showing, as it does, the growing influence of Italian diplomacy in Japan. It was originally understood that these privileges were to be conferred upon American citizens, but for some reason, as yet unexplained, the American Minister has been overreached by the Italian Minister at that point. This information serves but to confirm the increasing belief here that the United States is gradually losing its power in Japan, and that its old prestige and influence are gradually being counteracted by European powers.

CLAYTON'S CASE.

Leading Republican Senators say that Clayton's case will be postponed till next winter, as the testimony given by the Committee is so voluminous that it will require a long time to examine and digest it.

CASEY'S CONFIRMATION.

The debate in the Senate over the confirmation of Casey, the President's brother-in-law, as Collector of the Port of New Orleans, was rather severe on the character of that gentleman, private as well as official. The Democrats did not take much interest in it, and a large number left before the vote was taken. They said it was not their fight; that they were not responsible for the President's nominations, and, if he appointed unfit men to office, he would be held accountable. The leaders of the opposition to Casey were Senator Schurz and Senator West, the latter assuming to speak for the Republican party of Louisiana. The report of the Special Committee of the House, made a year ago, concerning the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and in which Casey figures in a rather unenviable light, was largely quoted from in the discussion, but all argument against Casey went for nothing, for he was warmly supported by the Administration Senators. To use Casey's own words, he had enough votes from the start, and there was never any doubt of his confirmation. He had at least two votes to spare when the vote was called.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A report prevails that Senator Caldwell will tender his resignation to-morrow morning before the discussion of his case shall be resumed, but the Senator himself, having been interrogated on the subject to-night, denies its truth, saying, however, that his course is altogether controlled by the advice of his friends. There seems to be no doubt that a larger vote will be obtained in the Senate for expulsion than for the other propositions.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH CLAIM COMMISSION

will close all its business by the 26th of September, when it will expire by limitation.

NO VISITORS RECEIVED.

The President received no visitors yesterday, as he suffers from the effects of a heavy cold taken on inauguration day, and aggravated by subsequent exposures to the weather.

COMMUTATION.

The warrant to be issued for the commutation of O'Brien's sentence was officially authorized yesterday.

GEN. SPINNER

yesterday entered upon his thirteenth year of service as Treasurer of the United States.

CINCINNATI.

Rubinstein's Symphony—The Catholic Organ Runs Counter to the Feelings of the Sons of St. Patrick.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Musicians in this city to-day are in raptures over Rubinstein's symphony, entitled "Ocean," performed, for the first time in America, at Pike's Opera-House last evening by Thomas' orchestra, directed by Rubinstein. The orchestra had rehearsed it but once. It required one hour for its performance, and was received with great applause, Rubinstein, as director, is accorded much greater praise than as a pianist.

A rupture is imminent between the *Catholic Telegraph*, organ of the Catholic Church in this city, and the society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The papers, this morning, teem with indignant letters from Friendly Sons, at the criticism of last Monday night's banquet. The society comprises Catholics and Protestants. The Catholic members to-day threaten to resent, by resolutions at the next society meeting, the treatment of the *Telegraph*. That paper charges the Catholics with violating Lent by participating in a supper on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. It says they have hankered after dishonor, and eaten dirt. It criticises the toasts to the young republics of Europe, and the following quotation made from Moore, in a speech on that occasion:

> Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side
> In the cause of mankind, if our creeds do agree?

Friendly Sons had a resolution prepared, but an early adjournment pevented its presentation at the meeting last night. The resolution indorses all remarks made at the banquet on St. Patrick's Day; asserts respect for all denominations; declares rebellion against dictation, and resentment for misrepresentation. Unless the *Telegraph* this week modifies its strictures, it is thought the Society will surely pass the resolution at the meeting next Saturday night. The Protestant members of the society are keeping on the background and leaving this question to their Catholic brethren.

Tennessee State Finances.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 23.—Gov. Brown submitted a message to the Legislature last evening relative to bills making appropriations to charitable institutions of the State, and other purposes, amounting to $300,000 in excess of the ordinary expenses of the State Government. The character of the appropriations, however, led him to sanction the bills. The revenues are not sufficient to meet these extravagant expenditures, and with a view to place the whole subject understandingly before the Legislature, he had asked the Comptroller and Treasurer what action they would take under the third section of the Funding act. He adds: "You will perceive that their construction of that section makes the revenues of the State primarily chargeable with the interest on the bonded debt, and I fully concur in this view of the question. If no further improvement is made in the revenue, our interest and current expenses of the State Government will absorb all our revenues and leave the appropriations in question unprovided for."

He recommends that the Legislature, under the circumstances, provide additional revenues for charitable appropriations. The yield, he says, from the present rate of taxation will be sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt, and if the assessment and collection laws are perfected so as to develop all the taxable property of the State, will likewise meet the current expenses of the State, but cannot pay one dollar to these extraordinary appropriations.

Comptroller Hobbs, in reply to the Governor's inquiry, said: "I regard the provision referred to as a primary charge upon all the revenues of the State to the exclusion of any and all demands upon the Treasury for other purposes, and consider it the duty of the Treasurer and financial officers of the State to set apart all revenue, no matter from what source derived, until a sufficient amount is secured to meet the requirements of the section referred to."

Treasurer Marrow replied: "I shall consider it my duty to set apart a sufficient amount of the currency revenue receipts, even if it should take every dollar thereof, to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the State, and that this provision of said bill is a primary claim on every dollar of revenue to be paid in from this to July, 1874."

The Legislature adjourns this week. Desperate opposition will be made to measures to provide additional revenue, but those who sustain Gov. Brown's views are sanguine of success. In any event, resumption of payment of interest on the bonded debt seems secured.

FOREIGN.

Slavery in Porto Rico Abolished by the Spanish Assembly.

The Evacuation Treaty Ratified by France and Germany.

SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Fish to-day received the following dispatch, dated:

MADRID, March 22.—Immediate Emancipation law for Porto Rico passed to-night unanimously. There was great enthusiasm in the Assembly. (Signed) SICKLES.

MADRID, March 23.—The Assembly met yesterday with the understanding that a vote should be taken on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. A resolution was adopted at the beginning of the sitting that the Chamber would not adjourn until the subject had been disposed of.

Senor Figueras announced that the Ministry had agreed to stand or fall with the measure.

Contrary to general expectation, the House resolved not to continue the debate, and subsequently, by unanimous vote, passed the bill for the immediate emancipation of slaves in the Island of Porto Rico.

The announcement of the result was received with cheers. The bill declares that the Republic of Spain will preserve the integrity of the Spanish dominions, and provides that the emancipated slaves in Porto Rico shall enjoy all political rights accorded to a citizen of Spain. The Government took ample precautions against any disorderly demonstrations in the city.

MADRID, March 23.—The Assembly is considering a resolution for the appointment of a permanent Commission, composed of members of the House, to watch over the Government after adjournment.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 23.—The French and German Governments have exchanged ratifications of the treaty for the evacuation of France.

NEW YORK.

Runaway Accident—Developments in the Brooklyn Murder—A Woman, the Victim of a Mock Marriage with the Deceased, Believed to Be the Murderer—Railroad Lease—A Heavy Gas Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Jerome B. Wass, Inspector at Large of Internal Revenue, and Mr. Morton, Secretary of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, were thrown from their carriage at Fulton and York streets, Brooklyn, this afternoon. Mr. Wass received injuries in the head which resulted in congestion of the brain. He is not expected to recover.

The latest developments in the Goodrich murder in Brooklyn are that a mock marriage, in which deceased was one of the principals, took place in his house a few weeks ago. The outraged woman afterwards discovered the deceit, and it is believed she murdered him. A woman's screams were heard by the neighbors on several occasions recently. Letters found on the lady contain, it is said, full particulars of the mock marriage, together with the name of the woman and scoundrel who officiated. Two Brooklyn detectives have been searching the city all day to-day for the woman, but unsuccessfully. The inquest takes place to-morrow night, when startling developments are expected. The murdered man was buried to-day from the residence of his brother.

A lease of the Harlem Railroad for 999 years, or in perpetuity, to the New York Central, will be consummated at an early date, possibly during the ensuing week. Harlem stockholders will be guaranteed 8 per cent interest, to be paid in semi-annual instalments of 4 per cent, for which consideration they are to turn over all the road north of Forty-second street, Fourth and Madison avenue, and all the horse car branch lines of the Harlem Road will remain separate and independent estate of the Harlem Company for their exclusive operation and profit. In connection with this intelligence, it has transpired that the Panama Railroad Company contemplates doubling their capital stock, and paying 8 per cent dividends on the enlarged capital. The prosperity of the Company is such that, after putting aside enough to pay the current quarterly dividend, the Treasurer is able to show a cash balance on hand of $900,000.

The Revs. Tyng, Beecher, and Hepworth preached on the Foster case to-day. The two latter praised Gov. Dix's action. A woman fainted at the vivid description of the hanging by the latter preacher.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Oscar Zollicoffer, President of the Metropolitan Gas Company, called on Commissioner Van Nort, of the Public Works Department, yesterday, to ascertain if satisfactory arrangements could be made with the city for the payment of nearly a million dollars now due to the Companies, and for accruing bills. Zollicoffer stated that if the present financial management of the city is continued the Companies would stop the gas for streets and public buildings.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Strike of Miners at the Mahoning Company's Mines, Near Youngstown, Ohio—Masons' Strike in New York City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 23.—On the arrival of the armed force from town, on Friday night, at the Mahoning Coal Company's mines, the rioters, who were there in large force, and had commenced hostile demonstrations, dispersed, and the emigrants went into the mines, on Saturday morning, unmolested. The strikers gathered again, last evening, attempting to intimidate the new miners, but were unsuccessful, the guard preventing a collision.

The breach between the strikers and coal operators is daily growing wider, and, to put an end to the strike, the operators intend to import 1,000 or 2,000 emigrants and colored miners at once.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Connecticut masons who took the places of the striking unionists on the Fourth avenue improvement job, are under the protection of the police. The city masons wanted $4 per day for eight hours, and the contractors would only pay $4 for ten hours.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Pigeon Shooting Match—Rowing Challenge.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The pigeon shooting match yesterday at the old Union Course, Long Island, between Ira A. Paine, of New York, and Edward W. Tinker, of Providence, fifty birds each, $500 a side, resulted in favor of Paine, who killed 42 birds to 39 by Tinker.

Ellis Ward, of Sing Sing, renews his challenge to John Biglin, of New York, to row at Springfield, Mass., in July next, a five-mile race for $500 a side.

REYNOLDS' REFORMERS.

A Meeting of Persons Who Believe that Everything that Is is Wrong.

How They Propose to Reform Society and Remodel Governments.

A Drunken Man Talks from Experience—Several Other People Talk Merely from Habit.

That was a strange gathering that met at Rice & Jackson's Hall yesterday afternoon. There were twenty-one persons in the party—eighteen sober men, one drunken man, an angular female with a fiery red bow at her throat, and an unruly urchin who giggled at everything his elders gave utterance to. This handful of people call themselves moral reformers, and propose to remodel government and society according to their own plans. The meeting was called for the purpose of having a free and untrammeled discussion on those important social questions. "The halter, the press, the pulpit, and equality before the law."

Though the audience was as silent and circumspect as so many marble statues, Mr. Reynolds, a conch-shell collector whose common sense is far in the wake of his years, called it to order, and suggested that it would be altogether parliamentary to elect officers.

Some misguided person took the hint, and proposed that Mr. Reynolds be the Chairman. He was elected. This honor may be considered as a recognition of the fact that Mr. Reynolds was responsible for the rent of the hall.

It was deemed not advisable to appoint a secretary, as it would be an extravagant use of the suffrage privilege.

In his mind's eye Mr. Reynolds took the chair, but in the eye of the audience he stood in the middle of the floor. He said he was responsible for the meeting, small as it was. The people in front of him had a great mission before them—the improvement of society and government. He would have been pleased to see a more numerous attendance, in order that the hangman, the editor, the preacher, and everybody else might be thoroughly and conscientiously criticised. Perhaps it would be better for the meeting to adjourn to a more auspicious time—perhaps not; it would be all the same to him. His hearers might come and sit in his shell conservatory, if they felt so disposed. If they didn't, they might stay away. It would be all the same to him. He would like, however, to hear the views of any person on the noose, the newspaper, the pulpit ranter, or anything else that was uppermost in their minds. Was there any person in the audience who was possessed of an idea?

It seemed not for several minutes. Finally, a statesman-like person named Stoner, who is said to be a patent-right man of remarkable versatility, arose. He said he did not want to be considered as a leader of reform movements, but he would co-operate with any persons who had the good of society and the purification of government at heart. In the opinion of Mr. Stoner, persons entertaining such ideas should cut loose from existing political parties, and form a highly moral concern of their own. This concern should then invade caucuses and conventions, and so impress the assembled scoundrels with the idea of their surpassing virtue as to create in the breasts of said scoundrels a feeling of utter abhorrence for themselves and a desire to be respectable and honest in the future. That was the way in which to purify society and government. Mr. Stoner said he was in favor of a meeting every Sunday at which some popular social question should be discussed. Perhaps it would be well if the President chose the subject for debate—no, not debate, but conversation, such as they have in Congress when a bill is introduced.

Mr. Reynolds, without further delay, drew up the following resolution, which is remarkable mainly for nothing but its absence of sense:

> *Resolved*, That the most speedy way for all citizens to obtain and exercise their free and much-needed influence in suffrage and government is by organization independent of party.

This was the unsafe foundation for a lengthy argument on the part of Mr. Stoner, the point of which was shrouded in inpenetrable mystery. It is firmly believed that Mr. Stoner had no definite idea of what he was driving at. Certainly, nobody else had.

Mr. Lewis, a small but wiry orator of the small political meeting stamp, replied to Mr. Stoner, without having the most remote conception of that speaker's line of logic. He managed to make a very sensible and pleasant talk, however. He was opposed to the formation of a party outside of the existing political parties. It wouldn't amount to a hill of beans. If reform was needed, the proper thing for reformers to do was to strike at the evils sought to be remedied, and go right where they existed. If the Sanitary Inspector wanted to purify Bridgeport, he didn't go to Waukeegan for that purpose, accompanied by his chloride of lime and other deodorizers. Mr. Lewis closed with the suggestion that perhaps reform was needed in the ranks of the reformers.

A motion to adjourn, seconded by the angular female, was ignominiously defeated.

Thereupon a person of doubtful good sense, giving the name of Arnold, spoke for quite awhile on the subject of "conscience." It was his belief that, if persons followed the dictates of their consciences, they would come out of the life-struggle with—well, say with the stakes and gate-money. What more can a man ask for?

Mr. Arnold's remarks were greeted with great silence. So were Mr. Lewis'; likewise Mr. Stoner's.

An odd-looking old person named Fair, who gesticulated as if he was performing that unpleasant terpsichorean feat known as "St. Vitus' dance," spoke about invisible stealing. It was a theory of his for twenty-five years.

A person of strange mental formation inquired of the speaker if he had ever seen anything invisible.

Mr. Fair got mad, and replied: "Yes, sir. I knew my remarks would tear you up,—would tear others up. You are one of the invisible despoilers to whom I had reference, and now you are torn up."

Dr. Butt, a compounder of alleged wonder-working draughts and lotions, remarkable for his grammar and the persistency with which his hair curls on top and hangs limp everywhere else, spoke next. He advocated the new idea that when every person was educated the country would be governed properly, and office-holders would be honest. The Doctor neglected to state when, in his opinion, this education of the masses would be accomplished.

A man with a suggestion of alcohol in voice and movement asked the Doctor why it was that the Senator from Oregon preferred his mileage to his back pay.

The Doctor gave it up.

"Because," said the man, "it was $538 more."

Mr. Reynolds jumped up and said that he was responsible for the behavior of those attending the meeting. If the gentleman wanted to speak he might do so when the time came.

The alcoholic person subsided with the remark, "Correct."

A sallow-complexioned youth, with straggling whiskers, next spoke. He favored the education of young children. Beyond that point his remarks were unintelligible.

The alcoholic person then took the floor with difficulty. He turned out to be a young man of charming thinness, named Reed. He was drunk, and didn't deny it. If he had his way every distillery and saloon in the country would be closed on Sunday and every other day. Then he couldn't get anything to drink.

"I've drank considerable whisky to-day," said the young man.

"If you were a good citizen you would tell where you got it," said another.

Disdaining to take any notice of this interruption, the muddled person asked the Chair if he remembered Driver.

"Yes, sir," said the Chair, "distinctly."

"Whisky brought him into Tim Bradley's hands," said he of doubtful sobriety.

"Unquestionably so," remarked the Chair.

"Good evening," said the bar-keeper's victim. And he walked out.

The Chair said something concerning the resolution printed above, to which nobody paid particular attention, and the meeting adjourned.

Dr. Butt slid upward and cried, "Hold!"

"On to what?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Why so?" inquired the Chair.

"Be seated and I will explain," said the Doctor. "I hold in my hand a petition for the release of that champion of free speech and honest government, George Francis Train, who is now incarcerated in the Tombs for publishing obscene literature taken from the Bible, and who is pronounced insane by the hirelings of the Government. Who will sign it?"

"I will," said the angular female with the red bow, and she wrote "Mrs. Higgins" on the paper.

"If men can be arrested in this way in this free country," said the Doctor, "I may be incarcerated as a lunatic myself within a week."

"If you ain't you ought to be," said Mr. Lewis.

This remark turned the meeting into a mob, and the Chair, with difficulty, adjourned it.

A similar gathering will be held a week from next Sunday at the same place.

WISCONSIN.

The Close of the Legislative Session—A Summary of What Has Been Accomplished.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., March 22, 1873.

Thursday noon the Wisconsin Legislature of 1873 came to an end, after a session of seventy-two days, which is five days longer than the session of 1872, and a third longer than any one supposed when it met, or than it would have been but for the land-grant question. There were very few members, employes, or spectators present at its dissolution,—most of the members, with all the Milwaukee & St. Paul lobbyists, their keepers, leaving by a special train on Wednesday noon, when business wound up with the failure to pass the La Crosse Bridge bill over the Governor's vote, and the farewells of President pro tem. Eaton in the Senate, and of Speaker Barron in the Assembly, were spoken to seats for the most part vacant. As to the manner of men composing this Legislature, and the influences controlling them, an opinion has already been expressed in this correspondence. There were few able men in either House. Among the most conspicuous (though it does not follow, therefore, the most useful, as quiet workers are sometimes more valuable than frequent talkers) were Senators Irish, Thorp, Potter, Pratt, H. N. Davis, and Quimby, Republicans; R. E. Davis, Liberal; Cotzhausen, Burchard, O'Rourk, and Schmidt, Democrats; and Assemblymen Armstrong, Bartlett, Cheever, Curtis, Gibbs, Hubbell, Putnam, and Kelsey, Republicans; Sat Clark, Doyle, Fulton, Palmer, Sawyer, and Vilas, Democrats,—Mr. Palmer being, by all odds, the most influential man in the Assembly, and the Republicans as sheep having no shepard. There were few men in either House who made a shining mark, and several who never did anything but to vote as they saw others do. There was a good deal of talk, mainly on minor matters, but very few able speeches or debates. The following is a comparative statement:

	1872.	1873.
Petitions	751	946
Resolutions	119	122
Joint resolutions	79	62
Bills	709	611
Memorials to Congress	26	13
ACTS PASSED.		
General laws	175	136
Private and local laws	141	145
Appropriations	40	27
Memorials to Congress	26	7
Joint resolutions	11	6

The total number of bills passed was 308,—less than at any previous session, at least for many years. Of course, a large number of resolutions, adopted by each House, or concurred in by both, merely relating to business, or not of sufficient importance to be sent to the Secretary of State's office, are not included in the above statement of work accomplished. An unusual proportion of useless and foolish propositions among the bills introduced, in the way of amendments and repeals of existing laws, were rejected; which is to be set down to the credit of this Legislature. Of the acts passed, 46 are amendatory of the Revised Statutes or General Laws. The following are some of the more important acts:

GENERAL LAWS.

Giving the St. Croix & Superior land-grant to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, conditioned on building roads from Prescott to Superior and Bayfield, at the rate of sixty miles a year; from opposite Red Wing up the Chippewa Valley to Chippewa Falls; from Monroe to Shullsburg.

For a complete geological survey of the State, beginning with Ashland County, to be completed in four years, by a Chief and not to exceed four Assistant Geologists, at a cost of $13,000 a year.

To change the management of the State Prison, abolishing the elective office of State Prison Commissioner, and putting the institution under control of a Warden appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, and a Board of Managers.

To codify and revise the laws regulating public printing.

Increasing the salaries of Supreme Judges to $5,000, and of Circuit Judges to $3,000.

Enabling city, village, and town authorities to restrain truancy and absenteeism from school.

To regulate the sale of mineral oils and illuminating substances.

To prevent the indecent exposure of person.

For a commission to investigate the Mineral Point Railroad.

Requiring bridges on the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to be so constructed or modified as not to interfere with navigation.

To require County Treasurers to sell delinquent taxes in May.

Restricting competition for the publication of delinquent tax-lists to papers published two years.

To prescribe the duties of towns, cities, and villages holding stock in railroad companies.

Authorizing towns which have voted aid to railroads to extend the time for their completion to said places.

To prevent the careless use of fire-arms.

To encourage fish-culture.

To apply the Liquor-Seller's Responsibility law of 1872 to all cities and villages.

For the protection of cranberry-marshes and timber-lands by making it a penal offense to set fires in their proximity.

Requiring a petition of twelve resident freeholders for an election to vote money to aid railroads.

For the collection of certain statistics of property exempt from taxation.

Giving $100 a year to volunteer companies to aid in securing a better organization of the militia.

To restore suffrage to persons disfranchised for desertion.

To provide for the collection of ordinary taxes in communities resisting the collection of oppressive and fraudulent railroad-bond debts.

Repealing acts securing attorneys' fees in Justices' courts.

Amending the law for the incorporation of villages, in several particulars.

To facilitate the collection of debts against contractors for municipalities.

For the collection of statistics of crime.

To prevent frauds in the sale of personal property.

To prevent a multiplicity of actions upon the same cause.

To prevent sending boys younger than 10 years to the Industrial School.

Authorizing the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal Company to mortgage its lands.

To prevent the improper disposal of property by agents.

To facilitate the settlement of the estates of deceased persons.

Requiring the West Wisconsin Railway Company to relay its track to Tomah.

Giving river improvement companies a lien on logs, lumber, &c.

Authorizing the sale of real estate to pay a legacy in certain cases.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Insane Hospital at Madison	$85,822
Northern Insane Hospital, at Oshkosh	69,000
Industrial School for Boys	64,500
State Prison	45,735
Deaf and Dumb Institute	28,520
Completing, repairing, and improving Capitol	26,850
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	22,000
Institute for the Blind	20,750
Stationery, &c.	10,000
Synoptical index to the laws	3,500
Legislative Manuals	8,715
Webster's Dictionary for schools	3,200
State Agricultural Society (annually)	2,000

JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

Ratifying the constitutional amendment proposed by the last Legislature, which has still to be submitted to the people, restricting municipal or county indebtedness to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation.

For the appointment of an Agent to prosecute the claim of the State to 5 per cent on United States lands.

Asking the improvement of St. Croix Lake and River.

In favor of cheap postage and no franking.

Asking a land-grant to aid a railroad from Green Bay to the waters of the St. Croix.

Memorial to Congress in favor of the Niagara Ship Canal, and cheaper routes of transportation.

Asking a revision of the laws regulating commerce upon the Western Lakes.

Asking Government aid, as in some States, for a geological survey, especially of the unsettled portions.

DEFEATED.

Among the measures which failed to pass were: Bills for the appointment of Railway and Telegraph Commissioners; to prevent extortion and discrimination in railway charges; to increase railway license fees from 3 to 5 per cent on gross earnings; to increase the tax on telegraph and express companies; to repeal the Registry law; to repeal or modify laws exempting property from taxation; to repeal the Graham Temperance law; to repeal the act creating a State Board of Charities and Reform; to provide for digging a test shaft to the lower magnesian limestone in the lead regions; to request the deposit of public moneys in banks at interest; to abolish the office of State Commissioner of Immigration; to provide a Commissioner of Immigration for Northern Wisconsin.

VETOED.

Four bills were vetoed by the Governor, and none of them passed over his head: To provide for the collection of property statistics, for which a bill modified to meet his objections was afterwards passed; to pay some old printing claims of S. D. Carpenter and of Calkins & Proudfit; to authorize the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to bridge the Mississippi River above LaCrosse. One other bill was pocketed at the close of the session: To repeal the law prescribing a uniform system of accounts at the State institutions.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor has reappointed the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutes, the Industrial School, the Insane Hospital, and the Orphans' Home; also, of the State Board of Charities and Reform, whose terms expire in April; and has appointed the Hon. D. Worthington Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, in place of Gen. Henry Harnden, resigned. He has also appointed, under the resolution of the last Legislature, several gentlemen, without pay, Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition.

PLUS.

LA SALLE.

Illinois River News—Kicked by a Colt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., March 23.—Arrived last evening, steamer Atlantic, light, from Memphis. Arrived to-day, steamer Alps, light, from Pekin; steamer Beaver, light, from St. Louis.

Departed last evening, steamer Atlantic, towing three barges of ice for Memphis and one for New Orleans. To-day, steamer Alps, towing four barges of ice for Vicksburg and New Orleans; steamer Beaver, towing three barges of ice for Memphis, and canal-boat Andrew Jackson, loaded with corn and oats, for Memphis; and Messenger, loaded with corn and oats, for St. Louis.

An average of nine feet of water in the channel; river falling at the rate of three inches a day.

A son of David H. Porter, of this city, a lad of 4 years, an only child, was kicked on the head by a colt, yesterday afternoon, and was insensible until this morning. In the meantime surgeons have removed a piece of the little fellow's skull three-quarters of an inch in length and half an inch in breadth. It is now hoped he may recover.

DETROIT.

Acquitted—An Unfortunate Jump—Mysterious Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 23.—The trial of Ford, the Chicago detective, charged with having stolen the records of St. Joseph County, two years ago, closed last night, and resulted in his acquittal. The evidence developed in his case seems to be conclusive against Richard Lane, who is under arrest for the same offense, and who will be tried in April.

Edward Benham tried to jump on a freight train at Ann Arbor this morning, while it was moving, and was run over and fatally injured.

Richard Monks was found dead yesterday morning half a mile south of Pinckney, in Lexington County. Much excitement is caused, and there are many surmises as to the cause of his death.

PACIFIC COAST.

Fight with the Apaches—Habeas Corpus Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Advices from Arizona state that Lieut. Rice, with a company of the Second Infantry, had a fight with the Apaches, and killed six, and captured four squaws.

R. D. Bogart, accused of the embezzlement of $30,000 while Paymaster's Clerk of the Navy, comes before the United States Circuit Court to-morrow on a habeas corpus. If not released, he will be tried by court-martial at Mare Island.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—BEEVES—The market during the entire week has been unsatisfactory, partly owing to a lack in the supply of cattle, and partly owing to a disinclination on the part of buyers to pay the prices asked. On Thursday, the business done was principally confined to Eastern dealers, who obtained sufficient to meet their requirements at a fraction below last week's closing rates. During the afternoon prices began to decline, until the market ruled a full ¼c per lb off from last week's rates. Still, no business, comparatively, was done, and the market closed dull and heavy. On Friday, the arrival of New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut buyers made things look a little more active, and a fair business was done at ¼c per lb off, the yards being nearly cleared of cattle, as shipments from Buffalo arrived very slowly. Yesterday at the opening but comparatively few cattle were offered, and holders asked an increase. A few sales were made, but buyers preferred to wait until to-day, in the expectation of a larger supply, and the probability of being able to purchase more advantageously. Consequently the market this morning presented quite an active appearance, although the number of cattle expected did not arrive, from some unexplained cause. Holders complain loudly of the neglect of railway officials in not bringing cattle from Buffalo more promptly. The sales to-day were principally at Friday's closing rates, and at the close of the market nearly all the offerings had been disposed of. Of the quality, little can be said further than it was not equal to last week, although there were more "tops" in market. The medium weights showed a great falling off, and there were more common than usual among the offerings. Henry Livingston had the best herd in market, consisting of 6 Illinois steers, av 1,885 lbs, which he sold at 8c per lb; also, 26 prime Ohio steers, av 1,586 lbs, on which he realized 7¾c per lb. There were also 15 Illinois, av 1,555 lbs, which were eagerly bought at 7¾c per lb. Beyond this prices were as follows: Extra, 7c; first quality, 6@6¾c; second, 5@5½c; third, 4@4¾c; inferior, 3¼@3¾c per lb. The receipts were 424 car-loads.

MILCH COWS—Market dull. Receipts fair, and prices rule from $45 to $80, according to quality.

WORKING OXEN—A few were offered this week, and there seems to be a fair demand for them at from 5¾@6¼c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market this week has shown more activity, and there is an improvement in the quality. Prices rule about the same as last report.

HOGS—Receipts, 265 cars, and all, with the exception of 250 store pigs, which were sold here at 6¼c per lb, went through after feeding.

HORSES—Market active. Receipts, 85 car-loads; prices about the same as quoted on Friday.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—For Monday in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. An area of low barometer will move northeastward into the Ohio Valley, preceded by easterly winds, threatening and possibly rainy weather, extending in the course of the night over the lower lakes and Middle States. For New England, rising barometer, northerly winds, and generally clear weather, followed by a falling barometer and cloudy weather Monday night. The high barometer in the Northwest will be followed by a storm centre moving eastward into Minnesota. Cautionary signals are ordered for the Gulf and South Atlantic Coast.

Two Persons Drowned.

PEORIA, Ill., March 23.—Two young men, one named Frank Svoboda, a blacksmith, the other named Leo Charvat, a cooper, were out hunting on Peoria Lake in a small boat this morning, when the boat upset and both were drowned. The bodies were recovered this afternoon.

Obituary.

READING, Pa., March 23.—Commander Nathaniel Green, of the United States Navy, died here yesterday, aged 37.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Arrived—City of New York and Celtic, from Liverpool.

LONDON.

The Feeling in England Relative to the Spanish Republic.

Intrigues of Carlists and Communists.

Terrible Charges in Regard to British Ship-Owners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1873.

SYMPATHY WITH SPAIN—CARLISTS AND COMMUNISTS HURRYING TO THE SCENE.

Many Englishmen who are Conservatives at home are Radicals abroad. There ought, one would think, to be an alliance between Conservatives everywhere, and probably the majority of real old Tories are Carlists, Legitimists, and what not, in their Continental sympathies. But many fly in the face of logic, and manifest as much dislike to Papal and absolutist supremacy as does the veriest Republican. The theological question is uppermost with some, and any enemy of Romanism is their friend; while others have a genuine wish that English freedom should be the type of freedom all over the world.

The progress of Republicanism in Europe tries the faith of the average Britisher. It is not what he wanted. He views it with distrust. Amongst the aristocracy the Republic has no friends; and the classes who ape the aristocracy have always on their lips the parrot cry, that the French "are not fit for a Republic." The middle classes sympathize with M. Thiers, though they begin to get tired of his intrigues and his plots; and the rest of the Commonwealth wish well to the Republic. But if there is this division with France, which has at least kept a Republic above the water for a couple of years, what is not said of poor Spain! "The audacity of the thing!" exclaimed most folks when the action of the Cortes was known; and, to this hour, the surprise remains. It is pitiable to note the anxiety of holders of Spanish stock. Truly those gentlemen have had excitement enough for their money. They have been bumped and jostled about as much as any investors I know. Scarcely have they enjoyed a year of security. They button-hole you, and ask you what you really think the Spaniards will do. They cannot make up their minds as to whether it is best to sell or to hold. There is a fascination about Spanish stock. I have known people get out of it during one of the many panics, and then, when the stock went up again actually return to it as purchasers. The situation is as open to conjecture as any one could wish. Since the Homburg tables were closed, we have had nothing like it.

Solid, liberty-loving people would be glad to see Figueras and Castelar succeed in their task, and they begin to get angry with the Government for withholding a full recognition. But, at the bottom of their hearts, they, too, have little actual faith. If there is no civil war before this letter reaches you, the pervading distrust will have subsided; but distrust exists at the present hour.

Madrid, by the way, is the centre for special correspondents. Mr. Forbes, the most daring as well as the most ablest of the class, was first in the city, as the representative of the *Daily News*, and other papers have followed suit. Your New York contemporaries have been constrained to dispatch the best men they can find. On the whole, in the excited condition of Spain, this band of "specials" [illegible] surance.

Poor Spain! Here are the Carlists raising subscriptions in London, to be spent on men and guns; and, only an hour ago, a French Communist, whose life would not be worth a day's purchase if he were seen in Paris, was gleefully showing to a friend of mine his ticket for Cadiz, and his invitation to come to Andalusia, "where," he said, "there is much determination on socialist and territorial questions." Birds of prey, black and red, Carlists and Communists, are hurrying to the scene, and if they could only be left to fight it out, nobody of moderate opinions would object. The mischief is, that they may stir others up to do the fighting for them.

SHIP-OWNERS AND SEAMEN—A BLACK CHARGE.

Have we murderers among the owners of English ships? Are rotten vessels sent out to sea in order to be wrecked,—having been first insured for as much money as will build new ones? Such are the questions to be started in the House of Commons in a few days. Mr. Plimsoll, the member of Parliament who brings the charge, is a self-made man; is he justified in his charges, or does he misrepresent and invent? Two actions for libel, brought by ship-owners whom he all but names, are pending; and as he will plead justification, we shall know a little more as to the charges against *them*; but I doubt if proceedings in a court of law form the best method of getting at the truth. The Government ought to give Mr. Plimsoll the Royal Commission he asks for, and then witnesses would speak freely.

WHO MR. PLIMSOLL IS.

The legislator who arraigns the ship-owners in these serious matters is a grave, thoughtful looking man. He wears spectacles, and has a studious air. If he did not drop his "H's," his speaking would be all the better; but then, as I said, he has made his position for himself, and the letter "H" was not much cared for by those who had charge of him in his infancy. "For months and months" he says of himself, "I lived in one of the model lodging-houses, established mainly by the efforts of Lord Shaftesbury. There is one in Fetter-Lane, another in Hatton Garden, and indeed they are scattered all over London. I went there simply because I could not afford a better lodging. I have had to make 7s. 9½d. (8 per cent of which I paid for my lodging) last a whole week, and did it. It is astonishing how little you can live on when you divest yourself of all fancied needs. I had plenty of good wheat bread to eat all the week, and the half of a herring for a relish (less will do if you can't afford it, for it is a splendid fish), and good coffee to drink; and I know how much, or rather how little, roast shoulder of mutton you can for 2d. for your Sunday dinner. Don't suppose I went there from choice; I went there from stern necessity."

This is an awkward antagonist when he once takes hold. If there really are ship-owners who are murderers, though holding their heads very high, they may well tremble now, and carry about the face of death.

A BLACK LOOK.

Some thing with a black look, at all events, cannot be denied. Nobody familiar with commerce is ignorant of the fact that certain ship-owners are so known for their terribly frequent and disastrous losses, and for their general disregard of human life, that, after paying increasingly high rates of premium for insurance in the ports where they are known, the time sometimes comes when they can only insure in London, where they are as yet unknown; and even there, after still further experience, their names become so black with infamy that nobody will insure their risks at any premium; and where it is necessary, in the course of business, to insure cargoes not yet purchased, as corn or cotton abroad, or not yet ready for delivery, as railroad iron for foreign ports, and where the ships are not taken up yet,—in which case it is usual to say on the slip, "in a ship or ships,"—the brokers dare not offer their slips in the room, or would have no chance of success if they did, unless they wrote under the usual particulars these damning words: "Warranted not to be shipped in any vessels belonging to ——, ——, ——;" the blanks being filled up with the names of certain ship-owners. Mr. Plimsoll declares he has seen slips so indorsed, "and that, too, with names which, however well-known by a few, stand fair in the eye of the world, in which their infamous owners hold their heads very high indeed."

WHAT YOU MAY DO.

No means are neglected by Parliament to provide for the safety of life ashore; but you may build a ship in any way you please; you may use timber utterly unfit; you may use it in quantity utterly inadequate; but no one has any authority to interfere. "You may even," says Mr. Plimsoll, "buy an old ship of 50 tons burthen, by auction, for £50, sold to be broken up because extremely old and rotten. She had had a narrow escape on her last voyage, and had suffered so severely that she was quite unfit to go to sea again without more being spent in repairs upon her than she would be worth when done. Instead of breaking up this old ship, bought for £5 per ton (the cost of a new ship being £10 to £14 per ton), as was expected, you may give her a coat of paint,—she is too rotten for calking,—and, to the dismay of her late owners, you may prepare to send her to sea. You may be remonstrated with twice, in the strongest terms, against doing so,—even to being told that, if you persist, and the men are lost, you deserve to be tried for manslaughter. You may then engage men in another port, and, they having signed articles without seeing the ship, you may send them to the port where the ship lies, in the custody of a runner. You may then (after re-christening the ship, which ought not to be allowed), if you have managed to insure her heavily, load her until her maindeck is within two feet of the water amidships, and send her to sea. Nobody can prevent you. Nay, more, if the men become restive, you can arrest them, without a magistrate's warrant, and take them to prison, and the magistrates (who have no choice; they have not to make, but only to administer, the law) will commit them to prison for twelve weeks with hard labor; or, better still, for you, you may send for a policeman on board to overcome the mutineers, and induce them to do their duty! And then, if the ship is lost with all hands, you will gain a large sum of money, and you will be asked no questions, as no inquiry even will ever be held over the unfortunate men, unless (which has only happened once, I think) some member of the House asks for inquiry. The river policeman who, in one case, threatened with imprisonment a refractory crew, and urged them to do their duty, told me afterwards (when they were all drowned) that he and his colleague at the river-side station had spoken to each other about the ship being dreadfully overloaded, as she passed their station on the river before he went on board to urge duty; and that he then, when he saw me, 'rued badly that he hadn't locked 'em up, without talk, as then they wouldn't have been drowned.'"

AMERICAN ACTORS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Emmet has won reputation and earned money in England. His portrait, life-size, is posted on the walls as a recommendation to the theatre at which he performs. In the cartoon he wears a velvet coat, and under his arm is a walking stick. Mr. Emmet plays very cleverly in a piece called "Fritz;" but the play is placed on the stage in a particularly careless manner, according to the customs of society. The maid of all work wears a low-necked dress and short sleeves; and gentlemen attend a ball in frock-coats and colored ties; while the villain of the piece wears a "sombrero," as the novels say, in-doors and out. The French, when they see these things, declare that the English are outer barbarians; but I think we might put up with a good many mistakes in the way of dressing if we only had better actors and actresses. Besides, the scene of "Fritz" is laid in New York. Light farces and extravaganzas alone are cultivated now-a-days. The rising generation of actors know nothing of the art that thrills, and that opens up a world in a few flashes.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Trustees--New Election Districts--Petitions and Communications--Bills Amounting to $1,413.21 Audited--Judges and Clerks of Election Appointed -- The Water-Works.

An adjourned meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held on Saturday afternoon.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

On petition of eighty residents of Grand Crossing, or Cornell, a new election district was formed out of District No. 1, to be known as District No. 5, bounded on the south by Eighty-seventh street, and on the north by Sixty-seventh street, east of Cottage Grove avenue, and west of said avenue by Sixty-third street, and extending from State street to Lake Michigan, with the voting-place at the depot at the crossing. District No. 2 was changed by adding to it all between Forty-third and Forty-seventh streets, and between State street and Cottage Grove avenue.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The petition of G. Vandersyde and others for allowance of interest on warrants given in 1871, for work done on Thornton road, was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

The petition of L. W. Beck and others for opening and grading Sixty-second street sixty-six feet wide from State street to the line of the South Park, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The report of the South Park Commissioners, embodying resolutions passed by them, asking for the laying of water and gas pipes and sewers before permanent improvement is made by them, is as follows: On each side of South Park avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first street, and on the west side of said avenue, from Fifty-first to Sixtieth streets. On the east side of Drexel avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-seventh street, and on both sides of said avenue from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first streets, were referred to the Committee on Assessments.

The petition from owners on South Park, or Kankakee avenue, to have the same widened to 150 feet from Sixtieth to Ninety-fifth street, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

BILLS AUDITED.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: E. M. Gardiner, $41.50; Dobson & Rhodes, $136; *Inter-Ocean*, $100; Beatty & Barker, $133.21; R. Fowler, $66.86; Holbrook & Co., $48.60; J. B. Gardiner, $700.54; Joseph Pollack, $72; pay rolls for various small improvements, $114.50; total, $1,413.21.

IMPROVEMENTS ORDERED.

Owners of property were ordered to construct a six-foot sidewalk on Hyde Park avenue in front of Block 2, and so much thereof as remains unconstructed on the 4th of April next is to be built by special assessment.

An ordinance was adopted to macadamize Greenwood avenue from Forty-seventh to Forty-first street, 24 feet wide and 12 inches deep, and H. B. Bogue, C. M. Cady, and Samuel G. Rhodes were appointed Commissioners to estimate the cost.

The Superintendent was authorized to procure broken stone and gravel and keep all improved streets in repair.

ELECTION MATTERS.

The village Clerk was authorized to issue legal notices for the village election of officers April 15 next, and the following persons were appointed judges and clerks of the election:

First District—H. B. Stebbins, Jos. H. Gray, Winchester Hall, judges; Sidney L. Underwood, Chandler F. Robbins, clerks.

Second District—F. P. Van Wyck, George Miller, F. Dickinson, judges; —— Clard, Frank Hills, clerks.

Third District—James Tully, George K. Edwards, D. McDole, judges; Thomas Doyle, J. L. Marsh, clerks.

Fourth District—G. De Yong, C. Kuyper, H. Vander Belt, judges; George De Yong, M. Hoogbruin, clerks.

Fifth District—S. S. Calkins, J. L. Storms, T. S. Fitch, judges; George H. Warte, George Merrill, clerks.

INDIANA AVENUE.

The contracts for grading Indiana avenue was awarded to Charles Creighton & Co., at 19 cents per cubic foot, and the stone to John McGaffrey & Co., at $3.25 per cubic foot.

STATE STREET.

The President and Superintendent were authorized to arrange with George Rinz and others to straighten State street, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets.

WATER-WORKS.

C. M. Cady and John F. Barney were appointed to accompany a committee of the Water Commissioners to examine in other cities than Chicago the processes of raising and distributing water, and to examine and report what contracts can be made for pumps.

It was declared to be the purpose of the Trustees on the 5th of April next to levy one special assessment for laying down all water pipes that may be needed this year, and owners of property wishing pipes in front of their property were requested to present their petitions on or before that time.

The Water Commissioners reported that the sum of $80,000 would be needed this year; that they had employed an engraver to prepare a plate for the bonds, and wished to have the amount and rate of interest fixed. Referred to the Joint Committee.

Adjourned to Tuesday evening, March 25, 7½ p. m.

FOUR ELECTIONS

are to be held in Hyde Park in April: For Town Officers, April 1; for Board of Education, April 5; for village officers, April 15; for School Trustees, April 18.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY

has its usual meeting at the Town Hall this evening.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Solomon Unesh, an extensive grape grower and wine manufacturer of Scott County, Ill., has failed. His liabilities are said to exceed his assets $20,000.

Hayden DeBusk, charged with being an accessory to the hanging of Elit Coffin, near Atlantic, Iowa, Jan. 31, was yesterday bound over in the sum of $2,000 to appear at the next term of the District Court of Cass County.

George W. Bayer, aged 18 years, of the town of Centre, Rock County, Wis., accidentally shot and killed himself on Thursday, by drawing a loaded gun along the ground with the muzzle toward him. The charge entered his stomach, killing him almost instantly.

Bark Emma C. Litchfield, which arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro yesterday, had her whole screw down with yellow fever on Feb. 22, at sea, excepting two men. Two men died. Schooner Brewster, from the same place, lost one man from yellow fever.

A telegram from Detroit, received yesterday afternoon, says a man fell from the ferryboat on the river, on Friday night and his body, up to 12 o'clock, has not been found. His name is not known, but it is thought he was a Chicago man who has been selling cement hereabouts for several days.

A meeting was held in Cleveland, on Friday evening, for the purpose of organizing a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. A Committee was appointed to memoralize the Legislature, asking for the passage of a law on the subject of cruelty to animals similar to the one now before the Legislature of New York. Much interest was manifested in the subject by all present.

FOREIGN.

NICARAGUA.

PANAMA, March 8.—It is stated that the practicability of the ship-canal through Nicaragua has been settled by the labors of the present United States surveying party in Nicaragua. The difference of levels between Lake Managua and the large lake of Nicaragua has been determined to be 22 35-100 feet American and 24 8-10 feet Spanish measure. The surveying party visited the capital, and on the 18th of February last took the steamer on the lake which was to convey them to Virgin Bay.

GUATEMALA.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Guatemala advices say that, in the revolution which exists there, and which is headed by Palacias, the Government is exiling, shooting, and imprisoning on all sides.

The misconduct of the English Minister, Corbett, has caused a bitter feeling against England. Corbett sought to secure the appointment of one Dent as a customs receiver at a local port, who was personally objectionable to the people. The Guatemalan Government refuses longer to recognize Corbett.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 22.—To-day is a holiday here, it being the 76th anniversary of the birth of Emperor William. Flags are flying from public and private buildings, and the city will be illuminated to-night.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 22.—The Radicals are determined to prevent the demonstration of the extreme Republicans. A crisis is expected to-morrow.

FIRES.

A Woman and Two Children Burned to Death in Calhoun County, Iowa--Other Fires Yesterday.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 22.—A most distressing calamity occurred, a few nights ago, five miles northeast of Pomeroy, Calhoun County, by the burning of a sod cabin, with a thatched roof of hay, straw, and sticks, resulting in the death of the inmates, a poor woman named Halleck, and her two small children. The roof, composed as it was of light material, dry as tinder, burned the poor creatures so terribly as to cause their deaths yesterday.

A fire at nine o'clock, to-night, destroyed the brick dwelling of Herman Chatwick. Loss, $2,500; insured $1,400 in the North Missouri. Barn of William Newman; loss, $1,000; not insured. One or two small buildings in the vicinity were also destroyed. The fire originated in Newman's barn.

A fire early this morning destroyed the boarding-house of P. Dunn. The building was a frame one, and owned by Mrs. Mary A. Cummings. Loss, $1,500; not insured. Dunn's loss on furniture is $800; insured for $450. Dunn was this afternoon arrested, charged with being the incendiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—Woodbury's flouring mill at Kalamazoo was burned at 4 o'clock this morning, together with some grain on hand, 400 barrels of flour, and the machinery. The loss is about $25,000; insurance about $11,000.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A fire in Crosby street, near Broadway, last night, burned Demorest's carriage repository and Reynolds' hat and cap factory. The loss is $24,000.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Riotous Conduct of a Lot of Strikers--Stones and Pistols Brought into Action--A Ringleader Mortally Wounded--Strikes Expected.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Some twenty or thirty men, who, a few days ago, struck on the Slough levee works, about fifteen miles below Hannibal, Mo., organized into a mob yesterday and attacked Mate Harris, the time-keeper, and Thomas Stapleton, the walking-boss of the work, throwing stones and firing pistols at them. Harris and Stapleton returned the fire and killed Patrick Vaughn, one of the ringleaders, and mortally wounded Pat McNamara. Harris and Stapleton subsequently went to Hannibal, where they were arrested.

NEW YORK, March 22.—At Bergen Point, N. J., yesterday, some thirty laborers boarded a railroad train, and, in the attempt to collect their fares, a severe fight ensued, resulting in dangerous injuries to several persons, including the conductor and brakeman.

It is now stated that a strike is imminent among the journeymen carpenters in this city.

The Eight-hour League, which includes the German sections, piano-makers, polishers, cabinetmakers, etc., is also expected to strike. At a meeting of the gas men last night, the recent action of the gas companies in reducing the wages, in consideration of eight hours work, was considered. A demand was made for a general strike, and it is said that another meeting will be held to-night, when preparations will be made for a general strike early next week.

BOSTON, March 22.—The journeymen horse-shoers of Boston have voted an assessment of $1 each per week for the payment of $10 per week to each man out of employ by the strike at the Metropolitan Horse Railroad shops.

IOWA.

Drowned--Fatal Experiment in the Log-Splitting Line--Grain in Store.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, March 22.—Near Potosi, Wis., a young German, named Henry Bonn, was drowned last night by breaking through the ice while crossing Grant River.

Particulars of a fearful accident near LaMotte, Jackson County, Iowa, the result of the most foolhardy venture, are at hand, from which it appears that James McAllister, a youth of 18, not satisfied with the ordinary method of chopping logs with an axe and wedges, undertook to facilitate matters by the use of powder. Accordingly, he drilled a hole in a large oaken log, filled the cavity with powder, which he rammed down tightly and, having no fuse, dropped a live coal into the powder. The explosion that ensued tore the log into splinters, and took off half his head, scattering the brains in all directions. The body, also, was mutilated beyond recognition.

The largest quantity of grain ever known to be on hand at this time of the year is now stored at the following places: Total estimated number of bushels, 500,000, divided as follows: Iowa, Dubuque, 200,000; McGregor, 50,000. Illinois, Galena, 50,000. Wisconsin, Prairie du Chien, 15,000; Bridgeport, 20,000; Woodman, 10,000; Boscobel, 45,000; Blue River, 10,000; Muscoda, 15,000; Platteville, 10,000; Cassville, 40,000; Potosi, 15,000.

UTAH.

Small-Pox in San Pete County--Financial--Speculations Regarding the Next Governor.

SALT LAKE, March 22.—A correspondent of the *News* this evening reports a terrible state of affairs in San Pete County, owing to the small-pox. The carelessness of the people in not adopting the proper sanitary regulations is the main cause of the alarming spread of the disease. In this city there seems to be an increased number of cases, creating general public uneasiness.

Business seems no way unsettled by the late monetary scare, culminating in a run on the First National Bank. All the banks, however, took warning and telegraphed for currency in large amounts, which arrived to-night late.

Private advices from Washington indicate that Gov. Woods, who, it is generally supposed, the President intends to send abroad, will be succeeded by Gen. P. Edward Connor, formerly Commander of this district.

A new paper, the *Grant Vidette*, of mammoth proportions, appeared to-day.

"Local Option" in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—"Local option" was yesterday defeated in most of the counties. Northampton County gave 4,500 majority for license; Lebanon gave 2,800 for license; Bucks County, 2,500 for license; Montgomery County, 2,800 for license. The Democrats elected their ticket in Pottstown by 113 majority.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 22.—Yeager, Republican, was elected Mayor yesterday. Local option was defeated by 840 majority in Chester County. The majority against license is 1,000. Bethlehem gives 631 majority for license.

New York Central Railroad Taxes.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—Seventeen locomotives, belonging to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, seized by United States Collector Bailey, were sold to-day, realizing only about $17,000. They were bought by E. D. Worcester, Treasurer of the Company. There is still $445,000 due the Government. The Company's attorney previously protested against the sale as illegal. It is supposed that the new depot buildings will be next seized to apply in liquidation of the tax.

Election Excitement.

LITTLE ROCK, March 22.—In the special election held on Monday for Alderman of the First Ward, W. J. Murphy was elected by a majority of over two to one. The Council met last night, and refused to recognize Murphy's election, and swore in his opponent, who did not receive half as many votes as Murphy. The most intense excitement prevails in consequence, and indignation meetings are being held to-night on the corners of the principal streets, and the action of the Council is denounced in the severest terms.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—The House, to-day, passed to a second reading the bill that all places resorted to for prostitution, lewdness, or illegal gaming, be deemed common nuisances, and punishing whoever keeps such places by imprisonment.

Another Murder.

RICHMOND, Va., March 22.—Viscensio Castronos, an Italian, died to-day from the effects of a blow with a billet of wood in the hands of Guiseppe Simione, during a personal altercation last evening.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, March 22.—The steamships Calabria, City of Montreal, and Manitoban have arrived out.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—John Lewis Baker, a well known actor, died this morning, aged 45.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—A leading member of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, who has carefully noted the effect of the debate of the last week on the case of Caldwell, says to-night while perhaps no Senator has had his convictions changed by the speeches, yet the rottenness of the case has been so widely advertised by the press, that many will be obliged to vote for Caldwell's expulsion, under the pressure of public opinion, who are otherwise friendly to his interests. The Senate spent two hours to-day in endeavoring to conclude some arrangement by which a final vote could be taken at a stated time, but objection was made by some Senators, who had reason to believe that if a definite time was fixed, Caldwell's friends would resort to some sharp practice to secure his escape. Senator Morton has the floor for Monday, and will then answer all the arguments made against his report. Some Senators think the Caldwell case will be concluded, and the Senate adjourn by Tuesday; while others do not anticipate an adjournment before the last of the week.

CLAYTON.

The Clayton case cannot, it is thought, under any circumstances consume more than two days.

COLLECTOR CASEY.

Casey was confirmed this afternoon as Customs Collector at New Orleans by a very fair majority, notwithstanding the opposition of Senator West. Casey was hanging round the Capitol all day, but left as soon as he heard of his confirmation. West is not himself in very good odor with the Republican Senators. They regard him as rather fishy, and are not inclined to trust him too much after his opposition to Casey. It is very certain that the doors of the White House will be practically closed against him hereafter. The debate on Casey to-day occupied two or three hours. Considerable time was also spent in discussing the nomination of William S. Tough, Marshal for Kansas, and he was rejected; but afterwards the vote was reconsidered, and he was confirmed.

THE O'BRIEN PARDON.

The President to-day signed the order directing the Attorney-General to issue the papers commuting the sentence of the murderer, O'Brien, to imprisonment for life. The whole community, without regard to class, is indignant at this interposition of the President. It is now believed that in the course of a few months O'Brien will be pardoned altogether, as several ladies, prominent in the first circles, have strangely enough appealed personally to the President in his behalf.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Boutwell has appointed S. J. Kimball, of the Revenue Marine Office, and Capts. Merryman and Founce, of the Revenue Marine Service, as a committee, "under the act of March 3," to determine at what points it is to the interest of humanity and commerce to establish life-saving stations.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate, to-day: Robert Keller, District of Columbia, Consul at St. Martin, W. I.; William S. Tough, United States Marshal for Kansas; Isadore Eslinger, Appraiser of Merchandise, Evansville, Ind.; Edwin A. Howard, Michigan, Agent of the Indians of the Whetstone Agency, Dakota. Postmasters—Jacob E. Whitenach, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charles C. Myers, Kendallville, Ind.; Joseph S. Linney, Danville, Ky.; W. E. Weddell, Okolono, Miss.; Charles S. Bangs, Hillsboro, Ill.; T. S. Chase, Kansas City, Mo.; D. W. Clemmer, Dowagiac, Mich.; Simis Noeth, Brunswick, Ga.; Thomas B. Mavery, Macomb, Ill.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: James F. Casey, Collector of Customs, New Orleans; David Bushey, Collector of Customs, Southern District of Oregon; William S. Tough, United States Marshal of Kansas; Postmasters—Jacob Hough at Bellefontaine, Ohio; Amasa M. Morse, Petamula, Cal.; George F. Dick, Bloomington, Ill.; Nicholas Filbeck, Terre Haute, Ind.; John L. Miller, Lafayette, Ind.; H. H. Opdegrove, Van Wert, O.; Perry Hawes, Sedalia, Mo.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

NEW YORK, March 22.—It is stated from Washington that Gen. Blount, whose transactions with the Cherokee Indians, in North Carolina, have for some time been under investigation, was arrested there yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of that State, on a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of $30,000.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Caldwell case.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) regretted that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Ferry) submitted the resolution of expulsion. He had given close attention to the ten days' debate on the question, whether bribery vitiates the election of a member. This debate was confined to the legality of the act by which Mr. Caldwell held his seat. It appeared the majority of the Committee on Elections were in doubt as to the proper method to be pursued, therefore they chose to present the question involving the validity of the election.

Mr. MORTON interrupted Mr. Ferry's remarks as to the resolutions already pending from different Senators on the subject, and said that he, as Chairman of the Committee, took the ground that the Senate had a choice of remedies, and favored expulsion, but the majority of the Committee thought proper to present a resolution declaring the seat vacant, rather than one of expulsion.

Mr. FERRY, resuming, said he would not commit himself in advance as to the merits of questions involved, but should approach each of them with the respect due to the State's action and his constitutional duty to deal rigidly with official wrong.

He then offered an amendment to the amendment pending, to place back the first question substantially where it first appeared from the Committee, as follows:

That Alexander Caldwell be and is hereby declared to have been elected Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Kansas."

Mr. ALCORN briefly discussed the question of jurisdiction, maintaining that the Constitution makes the act of the Legislature in the election on a Senator the subject of review by the Senate.

Mr. TERRY (Conn.), in explaining the reasons for having heretofore offered amendments to the Committee's resolution for the proposed expulsion of Mr. Caldwell, said that, in examining all the evidence, he was unable to avoid the conclusion that the election in 1871 was effected by bribery in the interest of Mr. Caldwell, the purchase money having been paid by Mr. Caldwell himself. Having arrived at this conclusion of facts, it seemed to be essential not simply to the dignity and honor of the Senate, and to the state of public feeling of the country, but for the preservation of the institutions under which we live, that the Senate should in some way emphatically express condemnation of the transaction. According to common law and usage running through all English decisions until now, a bribed vote is no vote, and if it be found that bribed votes effected the election, they must be cast out and the election voided. When the charge was made that the Senator's election was procured by bribery, it was the bounden duty of the Senate, under the constitutional clause that made the Senate the judge of the election qualification, to inquire into the facts.

Some time was spent in an exchange of views, as to fixing the order in which the pending propositions shall be voted on, but no arrangement was made.

No Senator rising to continue the debate, the closing speech devolved on Mr. Morton, who said he was not ready to do so to-day, and moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to. At the expiration of the Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD.

Local Politics--The Approaching Municipal Elections--Personal--Negro Celebration--The Judicial Apportionment Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—Our municipal election, which takes place in April, is just now exciting considerable attention. The contest will draw the party lines sharply, and, as prominent gentlemen will be put up for the position of Mayor, there will be a sharp fight. It is generally conceded that the Hon. Wm. M. Springer will be the Liberal candidate for Mayor, and, until it was settled that he should run, Jack Smith, the present incumbent, expected to walk over the course. It seems now that he is frightened off, for he refuses to run, and the Republicans are casting about for some one else to take his place.

Gen. J. L. Reynolds, Senator-elect from Cook County, will make the tour of Europe this summer, and he has therefore prepared himself with an honorary commission from Gov. Beveridge to attend the Vienna Exposition.

Our colored people are preparing to celebrate the 31st day of March, being the anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Gov. Beveridge and Gen. Lippincott are to address them.

Richard F. Crawford, of Winnebago County, elected to succeed the Hon. R. G. Cross, deceased, as Representative from the Ninth District, received his certificate of election from the Secretary of State, to-day. He will take his seat and be sworn in next Tuesday.

The Judicial Apportionment bill has not been signed by the Governor, and will not receive his signature until the last moment of the ten days allowed him. The repealing clause, it is held, will repeal all the present circuits out of existence, and cut off all the suits in progress, leaving the State outside of Cook County actually without courts for the next three months. A supplementary bill, containing the present circuits until the elections in the new circuits, has been introduced in the House and an effort will be made to pass it before the ten days are up. The circuit bill will be signed, whether the supplementary bill passes or not.

Euthanasia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., March 22.—Daniel Keotriel, a German cooper, committed suicide this afternoon, at his house in lower Peoria. He was arrigned in the Police Court this morning for trouble with his son, and it is supposed went home and deliberately shot himself out of remorse. When found the shot-gun was lying across his body, with one barrel discharged, a string attached to the trigger, and the other end in the man's hand, showing that he had killed himself.

DETROIT, March 22.—At Comstock, yesterday morning, Jerome Goodrich started down-stairs at an early hour. He found his mother, Mrs. Philip Goodrich, hanging in the stairway. She was 62 years old. The supposed cause was despondency at the loss of her daughter, Mrs. Coe, and other domestic troubles.

The Modoc War.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following was received to-day:

VAN BREMER'S RANCHE, Cal., March 16.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington:

The squaw sent into the Modoc camp returned yesterday. The excuse made by the Indians for not keeping their appointment is that, at the last moment, their hearts failed them, and they could not bring themselves to the point of abandoning their old homes and going to a distant country. They are evidently not now in a disposition favorable to any arrangement, though they profess a willingness to have another talk. It will be some time before the Commission can be assembled, and in the meantime the troops will be put in positions that cover as far as possible all points of egress from the lava beds. I think that a system of gradual compression with the exhibition of the force that can be used against them, if the Commission should again fail, will satisfy them of the hopelessness of any further resistance, and give the peace party sufficient strength to control the whole band. Time is becoming of the greatest importance, as the melting of the snow will soon enable them to live in the mountains. This will greatly increase the difficulties we have to contend with, as they will then break up into small parties, and can more readily make their escape from their present location.

EDWARD R. S. CANBY,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The money market was much less distressing to borrowers than at any time for a week, the rule this morning being 1-32 flat, to 1-32 and interest. In the afternoon balances were lent down to 4 per cent per annum, which was the clearing rate.

STOCKS.

Stocks continue dull. Western Union Telegraph is strongly bolstered up by the stubbornness of the clique, who for their own safety are forced to sustain the market. It is said, also, that money in large amounts has been obtained on the pledge of the stock at 80 as collateral, against loans of New York Central, which may further account for its stiff support. Pacific Mail and Harlem have been weak at times.

There is no truth in the report that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has been leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, nor is it true that negotiations have been opened with that end in view. The story comes from Chicago, and the officers of the St. Paul here have had telegraphic inquiries in regard to the subject directed to them.

FORGED CERTIFICATES.

In regard to recent forgeries of share certificates of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, it has been definitely ascertained that the certificates are genuine impressions, and this is admitted by the respectable firm of Messrs. Siebert Bros., engineers, who are endeavoring to ascertain whether the certificates were abstracted from their printing house or from the Government stamp office, or from the "stub book" of the Fort Wayne Company. While certificates are in all particulars as far as engraving is concerned, the same as all other certificates of this kind issued by the Company, there is a difference in the internal revenue stamp, which is, or should be impressed at the Government office. In the genuine certificates this stamp contains the head of Franklin, where it is a 25 cent stamp, and the head of Washington where it is 2 cent stamp. In the counterfeits the 25 cent stamp bears the head of Washington, instead of that of Franklin, which seems to have been a device of the forgers to evade the penalties for counterfeiting United States stamps. It is also believed by the engravers and many others, that the Wabash certificates are genuine, except the Government stamp, as in the case of the Fort Wayne. The Wabash Company are having new certificates engraved.

GOLD.

Gold was strong all day, closing at 115⅝. The treasure shipment was $135,000, all silver.

BONDS.

Governments were strong, and moderately active.

THE BANKS.

The bank statement is favorable this week, the associated banks having $217,225, lawful money, above the 25 per cent requirement, while last week there was a deficiency of $264,250. There has been a sharp contraction of loans.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet, but closed in fair request. Low grades were steady and medium stronger. No. 2 and superfine were in moderate demand. Good lines of shipping extras are scarce and wanted. Amber winter wheat extras are very firm and fairly active. Sales, 8,700 brls; receipts, 8,280 brls. Holders of spring wheat are quite firm. The market closes strong, the demand being in part for export, but chiefly for milling. Sales, 24,600 bu; receipts, 4,930 bu. Pork was fairly active and steady. There was a jobbing business at $16.25 for new mess; 25 brls thin mess at $15.62½; 250 barrels mess for June at $16.25. Of prime mess, 1,000 barrels city on private terms; city quoted at $17.00@16.50; receipts, 620 packages. Cut meats were generally quiet and prices about nominal. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 6¼c. Sales reported of 50 boxes of pickled bellies at 10c, 14 lbs; receipts, 2,592 packages. Bacon quiet and quist and rather unsettled; long clear, 8@8¾c; and short clear, 8½@8¾c; 100 boxes light short rib sold at 8¾c. Lard was quiet, and the market about as yesterday. Of Western 200 tcs for March sold at 8 7-16c; 100 tcs city at 8¾c; for future delivery 75 tcs April at 8 9-16c; receipts, 1,636 tierces and barrels and 200 kegs.

DUST TO DUST.

Funerals of Foster and McElhaney Yesterday--Attempted Suicide of the Former.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 22.—In the Sheriff's office it is believed that Foster attempted to poison himself yesterday morning. The matron of the prison found the condemned man in a stupor at 8:15.

After much shaking he was aroused and confessed that he had taken a six-grain opium pill. The matron forced him to swallow two cups of strong coffee which made him vomit. Doctors Nealis and Vandewater were called, and Foster was taken into the corridor and walked up and down, while ice water was freely poured upon his head. When the Sheriff learned these facts he hurried the execution, and Foster was dying when he was hanged. Such is the story going about, but the authorities refuse to give the particulars, although they admit the doctors say Foster showed symptoms of poisoning, and there is some truth in it. The matron's brother is dead, and she cannot be seen. There is to be an investigation. A deputy, who was once a playmate of Foster, is suspected of giving him the pill. Your correspondent talked with the deputy in question to-night, and he says Foster was the greatest coward he ever knew. He does not believe he had nerve enough to kill himself. Dr. Tyng denies that Foster showed any symptoms of poisoning. The writer's observations previous to and during the execution lead him to believe the story a canard. The Deputy Sheriff alluded to above told the writer that Foster was as impenitent and unprepared for death when on the gallows as the day he killed Putnam. He added: "It's all over now, but Bill was a bad man. I have been acquainted with him since he was a boy, and no one knew him better than I did."

LATER.

The matron of the Tombs was interviewed to-night, and denies that there is any truth in the reported attempted suicide of Foster. Foster was buried at 10 o'clock this morning, at Greenwood. The Revs. Drs. Tyng and Walker performed the Episcopal service. Only relatives were present. No ladies accompanied the body to the cemetery. This is in violation of one of the cemetery regulations, which says no person who has died in prison, or has been executed for any crime, shall be buried therein.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Foster was buried this morning at Greenwood. Rev. Drs. Walker and Tyng officiated. Both declared there was no truth in the statement as to the attempt of Foster to commit suicide, and the facts as to his condition are a refutation of the report.

A statement is published to-day, based on information derived from a Tombs official, that Foster took poison on the night before his execution. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the matron of the Tombs found Foster sick, and in explanation, he then admitted that he had taken poison, and many of his symptoms in every way confirmed this suspicion. On this account the Sheriff hastened the execution, and while many believed that the duration of the religious exercises was telling on Foster's nerves, it was in reality a weakness caused by the poison that was acting on him. A Tombs physician says that Foster would have died if his execution had been delayed until 10 o'clock.

LATER—It is insisted in some of the evening papers that the story of Foster's attempted suicide is correct. The theory is well supported by circumstantial evidence, as well as to the statements of the Doctor of the Tombs, and minor officials. The impression is that Foster took opium about 3 o'clock in the morning of the execution. Some assert that this may have been taken to influence his nervous system, but the evidence goes to show that the dose was sufficient to produce death had the execution been delayed an hour later.

BOSTON, March 22.—The proposed burial of McElhaney, to-day, from the East Cambridge Methodist Church, was changed by the request of his relatives. The funeral took place at 2 o'clock from his father's house in Grove street. The Rev. N. Ray, performed the burial rites in a simple manner. They consisted of a few words to the friends of the deceased, prayer, reading of Scripture, and singing. Then the funeral cortege wended its way to Cambridge Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrest of an Alleged Embezzler--Apache Atrocities--The Epizootic--Population of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 22.—It is reported that R. D. Rogart, formerly a writer on the New York *Sun*, and a Paymaster's Clerk in the navy, and recently a reporter on the San Francisco *Chronicle*, started for New York to-day in custody of United States officers to answer there to a charge of embezzling $30,000 while acting as Paymaster's Clerk. Bogart was the correspondent of the *Chronicle* during the Modoc war.

News is received that the Apaches captured George Taylor near Wickerberg, burned him to a stake, and then returned safely to the mountains.

The epizootic is raging throughout Northern Arizona and Southern California.

Langley's new directory shows the population of San Francisco to be 188,323, an increase during the year of about 10,000; Chinese, 11,000; negroes, 1,550.

Railroad Accidents.

BUSHNELL, Ill., March 21.—Yesterday morning's train bound west on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, was thrown from the track when about five miles east of this place. The rear car was thrown down an embankment, and turned two somersaults before coming to a halt. One 8 year old child of Mrs. Childers was killed, and another, 10 years old, was badly hurt, while Mrs. Childers herself was also seriously injured. An old man, name not known, was also somewhat injured.

JANESVILLE, March 22.—Conductor Fred. Buck, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, was badly hurt in the head, while coupling cars, at Crystal Lake, Ill., yesterday. He is out of his mind, and fears are entertained for his recovery.

REAL ESTATE.

The great feature in connection with real estate at present continues to be the speculation in suburban lands. The instances given in our issue of last Sunday, showing that there had been an average rise of about 100 per cent in the prices of almost the entire district known as the Blue Island Ridge since last year, seem rather to stimulate the activity in speculation than to induce any extra caution about investments. A good many cautious people shake their heads and say, "Well, this thing can't go on always!" But when we come to think of it, these same wise people have been saying just the same thing about all property in Chicago for the last half-dozen years, and while they have been shaking their heads and refusing to take any interest in it, poor men have grown rich by the rise. Perhaps no better instance of the rise in values during the past six years can be given than of the property on the avenues south of Twenty-second street, and as far as the city limits. Six years ago, lots on Michigan avenue, in the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth street, were hard to sell at $80 per front foot; on Prairie avenue, from Sixteenth street to Twenty-sixth street, values ranged from $100 to $90 per front foot, and on Calumet, at about the same prices or lower. The same property sells now at from $400 to $500 per front foot, and many a man who considered the prices of six years ago too high for a prudent person to pay, feels perfectly satisfied that the present prices are legitimate, and that the property is worth the money; and many of the very men who then said prices were too high, have bought since and paid three or four times as much as they refused to pay for the same property five or six years ago. Nearly the same percentage of rise, only on a lower scale of price, has been experienced all the way out to Englewood in one direction, and Hyde Park in another. If the rise in values in other directions has not been so great, it has at least been enough to give purchasers greater profits than they could possibly have made in any other kind of investment.

TOWARD HUMBOLDT PARK.

We note the recent sale of 5 acres in the W. ½ of S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, 39, 13, fronting on Chicago avenue, just west of Humboldt Park Boulevard, for $2,800 per acre. This property was offered something over a year ago for $1,500 per acre, and two months ago was offered for $2,000 per acre.

One of the effects of the great fire was to transfer a large proportion of the North Side to the neighborhood of the artesian well and northeast of that toward the rolling mills. Hundreds of mechanics and laborers who had lived in their own houses in the district between Sedgwick street and the North Branch lost their houses by the fire, but were able to sell their lots for enough to buy others in the northwestern quarter of the city about the junction of Milwaukee and North avenues, and have enough left to build small wooden cottages on them. The result has been an immense amount of this kind of building along those parts of Milwaukee and North avenues during the last year.

PROGRESS AND PROJECTS IN LAKE VIEW.

The meeting of residents of Lake View, on Thursday evening, reported briefly in our issue of Friday, has this significance: It was called by parties who are in favor of the immediate annexation of the southernmost portion of Lake View to Chicago. But these found themselves largely outnumbered in the gathering by the opponents of the measure, and the assemblage found itself afloat on a sea of wrangling and disagreement, in which the aim of the coming together fell plump to the bottom. The intention, however, is one the neighboring property interests should take into consideration. The population which property-owners in Lake View are now inviting is essentially of city people, and demands that city privileges shall reach them. They want gas, water, sidewalks, sewerage, and the abatement of nuisances. If local authority secures them, they prefer to escape the higher taxes of the city. Towns like Lake View must be liberal and wide awake, or they cannot escape the dismemberment they naturally oppose, and in the late instance have apparently defeated. There is no happy retreat for an old fogy anywhere in the outskirts of Chicago, since farm lands have been staked into city lots. If Lake View wishes to receive 25,000 new inhabitants in the next few years, she must come into the line of generous improvements, or the new-comers will be restless until they are taken under the wing of the municipality.

LAKE VIEW IMPROVEMENT.

The Town Hall, recently erected on Halsted street, a well-proportioned, handsome building, costing about $16,000, will probably be in a sufficient state of forwardness for use for town election purposes early in April.

At the session of Congress just closed, an appropriation of something over $20,000 was made, we understand, for the fencing and decoration of the Marine Hospital grounds. It is to be hoped that nothing will interfere with the prompt expenditure of this amount precisely in the direction intended, and in such a manner as shall make these grounds what the surroundings of several of the Marine Hospitals in other cities are: models of good taste.

RAVENSWOOD,

in western part of the town of Lake View, seems likely to double its population the present summer. Property has never been in as active demand there before. The people of Ravenswood are taking active steps for the immediate construction of railroad crossings, culverts, sidewalks, etc., and expect soon to have a first-class brick sewer. This enterprise will bring a large addition to the population, and the rest of the town of Lake View if it is wise will follow the excellent example.

THE EXTENSION OF DEARBORN STREET.

In the great improvements, from time to time suggested, and agreed upon by our Common Council, of the various streets and avenues of the city, that of old Dearborn is to play, as is now evident, no inconspicuous part. For a long time previous to the fire it was the great post-office street of the city, and until the carrier system was established, it was among the most thronged and lively of the business centre. The street, as now being built up anew, while more splendid in its architecture than before, will also be as busy a thoroughfare. Near its junction with South Water it will continue to hold its wholesale business. At the corner of Lake will be the Tremont House, now being completed as one of the finest buildings of the city, and to be occupied among the first of the new hotels the coming summer. Passing south, will be the McCormick block (the old Revere building), Rees' building, Williams' block, Fullerton's block, the McCarthy building, Portland block, Henning & Speed's building, Cobb's building, The Tribune Building, Hawley's Building, Fuller Block, the Public Library Building, Honore Block, etc. Its business, as before, will be miscellaneous. It will have several hotels, among which will be the Commercial, Tremont, Kuhns', St. Julien, and the Honore House. The Tribune and *Journal* offices, with the Public Library on the Post-Office lot, will make that part of Dearborn between Madison and Monroe an attractive centre for readers and gossipers.

The Common Council have now passed an ordinance for the extension of Dearborn to Fourteenth street, which will add another mile to its length.

The assessments for that part of the extension from Monroe to Jackson street have been made out, and are now in the hands of the City Collector. The gross amount is $190,341.83. This is, in fact, the second assessment made upon the property. The present one was made because the city failed to collect the full amount of the first, and, further, that in the case of a portion of the first an appeal was made to the Supreme Court and the assessment was reversed and remanded for a new apportionment.

The interim thus given afforded an opportunity for those not satisfied with or otherwise desiring to evade "the benefits" as adjusted by the first assessment. Aware of what was eventually to come, if by any means, "right or wrong," they desired to evade or reduce these benefits. Here was the chance. It now seems that at least one party availed himself of the opportunity. There were two lots, in this assessment, which, from the fact that they were the same in size, with the same frontage, and the same in line, should have been liable for the same "be[illegible]ts." But such was not the case as the sequel shows. Between the two assessments, after the first and before the second, one of these two lots had been so divided and distributed to other parties (in the family!) that it paid as benefits the sum of $10,5[illegible], while the other lot, adjacent and of the same value, *undivided* and *not conveyed*, paid to the city $23,500, a difference of $12,928. The owner of the lot manipulated in this way to escape assessment was Mr. Young Scammon. After the first assessment this work was done. When the *second* was made it was discovered. The division was made into three lots of eighteen feet each, and one of *four feet!* The conveyances being made to son and daughter.

The man who saves $12,928 thus hat amount of money, but there ought to be some *honor* or *dishonor* attached to the *way* in which such a thing is done.

HOUSE RENTS.

Notwithstanding the pobability that house rents are likely to be high this spring, we do not hear of so much preparation for building blocks of dwellings as the circumstances would seem to justify. It may be that capital which would otherwise be put into the more legitimate investment of building dwellings inside the city limits to sell, has been to a considerable extent drawn off into speculations in suburban lands, or it may be a little too early yet to estimate the amount of this class of building that will be done, but as far as can be foreseen now the supply of a good medium class of dwellings will be far below the demand this summer.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, March 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Paulina st, bet Van Buren and Tyler, w f, Lot 24, dated March 17; consideration, $3,600.

Lumber st, s e cor of Twenty-eighth, undivided 1-4 of Lot 1, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $7,200.

Canal st, bet Randolph and Washington, w f, 25x150 ft, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $17,500.

West Lake st, between May and Curtis sts, s f, 50x100 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $8,500.

Catherine st, between Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, 30 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $1,500.

North 100 ft of Lot 2, in e 5 acres of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13 (s of Lake st), dated Feb. 21; consideration, $4,960.

Wabash av, 249 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 50x171 8-10 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $8,500.

Hinman st, 20 ft s of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration $900.

West Twentieth st, 250 ft w of Robey st, n f, 25x125 feet, dated March 15; consideration, $700.

Sangamon st, bet Washington and Madison sts, e f, Lots 7 and 8 (except 40 ft) with improvements, dated March 12; consideration $14,500.

Milwaukee av, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, s w f, Lot 52, dated March 21; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 9 in Pearce's s 120 ft of Lots 17 and 18, in Block 5, United States Bank Addition, dated March 18; consideration, $3,350.

Lot 20, in Kedzie's part of Block 58, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $4,500.

S ½ of Lot 14, in Block 31, in Elston's Addition, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,150.

Lot 10, in Block 15, of Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated March 17; consideration, $800.

Lot 54, in Hull's Block 25, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $550.

Brown st, between Fourteenth and Wright sts, w f, undivided ½ of Lot 9, dated March 22; consideration, $1,200.

Dickson st, south of and near North av, w f, Lot 16, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $650.

Lot 17, in Block 13, of e ½, s e ¼ Sec 32, 39, 14, dated March 13; consideration, $650.

Twenty-sixth st, bet Buddan st and Stewart av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $600.

The premises No. 810 Michigan av, dated March 22; consideration, $15,000.

Twenty-fourth st, s w cor of Buddan st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 22; consideration, $1,050.

Division st, bet Townsend and Sedgwick sts, n f, Lot 17, dated March 22; consideration, $4,025.

California av, 438 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 182 8-10x126 6-10 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $5,800.

St. Louis st, 316 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 50x122½ ft, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $1,000.

West Taylor st, 125 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 25x83 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $800.

Lots 17 and 18 in Dillon's Lots 5 to 8, in Block 74, in Russell et al. Addition, dated March 20; consideration, $6,000.

North LaSalle st, near McCagg place, e f, 25x112½ ft, dated June 17, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Paulina st, n w cor Emily st, e f, 50x128¾ ft, dated March 12; consideration, $2,400.

South 22 ft of Lot 16 and n 1½ ft of Lot 17, in Block 17, Ashland Second Addition, dated March 22; consideration, $3,575.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 73 and 74, in n ½ of Block 15, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $2,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

75½x125 ft, in Block 2, Cleaverville, dated March 17; consideration, $11,325.

S ½ n e ¼ s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $10,000.

N ½ of n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14 (except railroad), dated Sept. 17, 1872; consideration, $73,615.

Egan av, n f, 70x120 ft, in Block 1, Cleaverville Addition, with other property, dated March 15; consideration, $18,560.

Lots 47 to 50, in Block 4, of Phare and Sacketts' subdivision in n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated March 3; consideration, $1,200.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

North 100 of south 233 ft in n w ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, lying w of Boulevard and s of Palmer place, dated March 3; consideration, $4,100.

Saturday total sales, 37.

Total consideration, $253,500.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, March 22: City property, number of sales, 180; consideration, $1,028,205. North of city limits, number of sales, 7; consideration, $7,525. South of city limits, number of sales, 29; consideration, $217,559. West of city limits; number of sales, 2; consideration, $4,950. Total sales, 218. Total consideration, $1,258,239.

NEW YORK.

The Tweed Investigation--The Goodrich Mystery--The Bull's Head Bank--The English Forgers--Another Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Baron De Garay, husband of Mme. Louise Lichtmay, the celebrated prima donna was sued in the Third District Civil Court to-day, by Mrs. Dr. Laura R. Formes, wife of the great basso profundo, Carl Formes, for $65 due for professional services as physician during Mme. Lichtmay's confinement. The case is put over.

The police to-night pulled two of the largest keno games in the city, Nos. 135 and 141 Eighth street, No. 143 received notice and closed in time. The raid was made on the complaint of a man who lost $600 in No. 141.

Suit has been brought against Abraham S. Winants, late County Treasurer of Richmond County, for $36,000 alleged to have been misappropriated.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Legislative Committee, to investigate Tweed, heard statements from Cody, Clerk of the Comptroller's office, concerning the payments of certain warrants, at the conclusion of which a discussion arose as to the propriety of continuing the investigation. Tweed's lawyer said he could not advise his client to further take part in the proceedings. The questions to be examined were already before the courts. Besides he felt disinclined to examine Garvey further. The Committee finally adjourned to meet at Albany on Wednesday next.

No developments have yet been made as to the mysterious death of Charles Goodrich, of Brooklyn. It is now hinted that a woman may have had something to do with it. A short time ago Mr. Goodrich had a quarrel with a woman living near him. She afterward left. Subsequently he was known to receive letters from a woman, that were left for him at a neighboring house.

A number of depositors of the Bull's-Head Bank took steps this afternoon to have the concern thrown into bankruptcy. By their action, the United States Marshal took charge of the bank before Receiver Bain had time to place himself in possession.

In the suit of the First National Bank of Lyons, Iowa, to recover $50,000 in bonds deposited in the Ocean Bank here, and stolen therefrom, the jury disagreed and were discharged.

The Treasurer of Schuyler County, in this State, one Shepard, is a defaulter to the amount of $15,000. He has absconded.

The letters addressed to MacDonnell, the alleged forger, which came into the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co. and others, and which are now under seizure, are supposed to contain the missing bonds taken from the Bank of England. Acting on belief that the packages addressed to the alleged forgers, MacDonnell and Warren, contain drafts and bonds, the officials caused them to be attached to-day. One of the packages, addressed to Bidwell, was marked to the care of the Safety Deposit Company, but that concern refused to receive it. The officials learned they could not attach the letter in the hands of the Post-Office. The authorities thereupon have sought to have the Company agree to an arrangement whereby they would accept the attachment for it, which was agreed to.

Arkansas Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 22.—The House to-day, passed a bill, doing away with Circuit School Superintendents, and providing for County Superintendents.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the affair of Pope County, reported against martial law, and recommend that the Government appoint good honest officials to fill the vacant offices in the county, and the Grand Jury be instructed to thoroughly investigate all cases of murder since the war. The Judiciary Committee of the House reported unfavorably on the bill, providing for the election of Prosecuting-Attorney.

Held for Trial.

ATLANTIC, Ia., March 22.—The examination of Hayder Duburn, for being a supposed conspirator in the murder of Eli T. Coffin, which has been in progress for the past seventeen days before Esquire Smith, including the testimony of fifty witnesses, was ended yesterday afternoon at 4:30. The defendant was held to appear at the next term of the District Court on May 5, 1873. The amount of the bond was $2,000, which will undoubtedly be given by the defendant.

To Be Hanged.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 22.—Judge Dalrymple in the Morris County Court, this morning, refused an application for a new trial in the case of Luigi Lusignani, the Italian, who murdered his wife at Dover, and sentenced him to be hanged, Thursday, May 1, next.

Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The Democratic City Convention has just nominated Joseph Brown for Mayor.

TOLEDO, O., March 22.—The Hons. M. R. White and Harvey Kellogg were to-day nominated as Republican candidates for the Constitutional Convention for Lucas County.

New Hampshire Congressional Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22.—The friends of Hon. S. N. Bell, Democratic candidate for Congress, claim to-day that he is elected by a majority of four votes.

Accidental Shooting.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 22.—A guard at Ash Barracks, who had just been on duty, was cleaning his gun for inspection to-day, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through and killing two other soldiers.

"CHRISTIANITY IN RUINS."

With Some Remarks on the Church of the Future.

A Paper by Father Hyacinthe.

From the Independent.

Christians and Frenchmen, let me ask you what moment you would elect to perpetuate and to renew our quarrels? Is it that moment when, amid a revolution without parallel, social order and the religious, Christianity and France appear to sink beneath our feet?

Christianity is in ruins, and why? Because we have refused it the only demonstration which could have established it firmly in men's belief and in men's hearts—the demonstration by works. Christianity came into the world well nigh 2,000 years ago, not in the guise of a new idea, to be consigned to the pages of books and to be discussed in the schools; but as a new fact, which purported to have power to renew all things, beginning with man's soul and ending with earth and Heaven. Indeed, it announced nothing less than new heavens and a new earth, wherein righteousness should dwell. (II. Peter, iii. 13.) But alas! we have discovered the means of making the Divine promises false. Have we not upheld, against the Gospel, the Old Man, and with him the entire old creation? Are the heavens less firmly shut, less leaden than ever? Is the earth less barren or less defiled? Finally, is it peopled now by the saints, and are we, perchance, that race which is born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, but of God? (John, i., 13.) The pharisaism of the Jews, the idolatry of the Gentiles, all the errors and all the sins of the ancient world have reappeared in Christ's Church, under forms all the more hateful inasmuch as they are the corruption of sublime truth and morality. The Kingdom of God has failed of being established here below; we still worship at Jerusalem and on Gerizim—not in simplicity and in oneness of heart; the family has not in its sanctified affections copied Christ's love for the Church or the Church's submission to Christ; the reconciliation between rich and poor has not been brought about by the recognition of that equality which the Apostle preached (II. Cor., viii., 13, 14); prayer has not consecrated labor, nor has gladness raised men's hearts. After traversing the globe or the whole course of history, the shrewd and impartial observer puts himself the question: In what respect is the civilization which is called Christian superior to that which goes by another name? In short, Christianity was intended to be a life, and we have made it an abstraction, setting over against the systems of a criticism which destroys or impairs, but cannot rebuild, other systems of an orthodoxy which affirm without being able to convince and oftentimes without ceasing to doubt.

And yet the problems which lie at the foundation of society are in our days set forth with a precision and a force as never before. Plainly, the social question is just now one of life and death. In vain will you try to put it down with force or to avoid it by strategem. It has to be solved, and for Christians the solution of all difficulties is Christ—as one of our ancient ancestors said: *Omnis difficulatis solutio Christus est.* This generation, which will listen only to facts, we must meet with the demonstrations of Christian positivism. "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" says the Master. "By their fruits ye shall know them." (Matt. vii., 16.) But to this end we must put a stop to our internal dissensions. No doubt it is important for a church that its theology, discipline, and liturgy should be made as perfect as possible. No man recognizes this truth more fully than myself. But yet these things are but means, not ends; and these edifices, which cost so much labor, have, after all, no value, except in the use that is made of them. They are like the lamp which is carefully trimmed for the sake of the light which it will foster and disperse abroad. But where is the use of our lamp if we keep ever trimming, but never light it, or if we lock it up in our schools and in our churches—I had almost said *in our vestries?* Let us, then, go out into the open air; let us mingle with the crowd which bustles and jostles along in the darkness; let us shed upon their toils and sufferings the light of that practical faith which holds the promises of the present as well as of the future life, and whereof Jesus did not hesitate to affirm that it would perform the same works he performed, and even greater still. (John, xiv., 12.)

I will not conclude without speaking of France. This, it is true, is to open the burden of all our woes; but it is at the same time to appeal to all our hopes, to every sense of duty. Do not fear, however, lest I should talk politics. This is not, as I well know, the fitting place, far less is this the fitting time; for, when our task is to discover the cure of our ills, we must seek the causes of them elsewhere besides in defeats and in the governments which have been imposed upon us. Our disasters date back further than the war—further than the Empire. And as for our present discords—the sure pledges of greater catastrophe still, if they continue—their concernment is with something very different from either the Republic or the monarchy. There is in Spanish America a republic answering better to the aspirations of certain defenders of throne and altar than any monarchy in Europe; and, in like manner, of all the objects pursued by moderate and practical Republicans, I know not one which might not be secured under the rule of a liberal monarchy. No, the republic and the monarchy are insufficient to account for so terrible, so profound an antagonism. What divides us is not political nor even social questions; we are divided by questions of religion. There have risen amongst us two contradictory conceptions of things, which are at the bottom dogmatic conceptions; two religions, distinct from one another, which have each an equal tendency to engraft themselves upon the laws, on the government, on education, on the whole country, in order to bring about the reign either of Atheism or of Theocracy. France is thus reduced to pitiable straits, having on the one hand a morality independent of religion, and on the other a religion independent of morality; here the negation of the true God, there the assertion of a false deity.

I must speak out the whole truth, for such is the supreme duty of the hour, and I will utter it without rancor; for, amid all the griefs that I endure, I feel no emotion of hate for any man. There is not in my heart one drop of gall for any one whatever. But I speak the truth when I say that we are dying between two blasphemies; one affirming and the other denying; on the one side an idol, on the other nonenity!

All idols are not graven in wood and stone. Some are built up of words in man's imaginations. Such an idol is the falsely called God of Fanaticism and Superstition, who regrets that blood no longer flows in honor of him; who blesses the lies daily employed in his service; who is the chief hindrance to the progress of science, of liberty, and of morality; a strange deity, who can be announced only after the Bible is shut and Christ hidden away, and the reason and conscience of generations systematically tampered with in the very cradle! Oh! if the atheism of our day were simply to condemn this idol, it were like the atheism charged on the early Christians; at least, it would imply an impassioned appeal to the unknown God, and I should recognize in its shadows the morning dawn of a grand religious renewal.

But what do we see in point of fact? The true God involved in one common reprobation with lying deities; nay, whatsoever is in any way divine in man and in nature made the object of an implacable hate; and, as though we were at the prelude of the final revolt, man setting himself above whatsoever is worshiped and sitting in the temple of God. (II Thess., ii, 4.) Do I misrepresent this irreligious democracy, which would arrogate to itself the right of educating our people? Do we not daily find, even in its comparatively moderate organs, the utter negation not alone of Catholicism (which is not to be charged with the abuses introduced in its name), but of Christianity in general? But why speak of Christianity, since they deliver their attacks directly and purposely upon the very principle of Monotheism. This idea of God, which constitutes the exceptional nobility of the races that have received it—the Monotheistic idea, the idea of a God who is One, Personal, Living—this they would represent as a lapse of reason, a kind of metal disease or intellectual leprosy inherited from the Jews. It was our ill-fortune, then, that, after shining forth and becoming obscured again at the cradle of the human race, it was discovered anew one day on the banks of the Euphrates, in the miraculous faith of a descendant of Shem, who became, he alone, the Father of all who believe, of whatever race they may be. It was our undoing, forsooth, that again, in the majesty of the wilderness, it was revealed in a higher form to that shepherd whom it constituted the moral and religious lawgiver of his people and of all humanity. "And Jehovah said to Moses, I am that I am. Thou shalt say to the children of Israel, I Am hath sent me unto you." Sublime definition, to be repeated in every zone of space and of time, in all philosophies, as in all churches, by all minds that think, and by all hearts that worship. This it is that men now laugh at; this they visit with outrage; this they would now, under pretense of making progress, take away from France.

If such a movement were to be successful, if there were no cure for religious fanaticism save in the fanaticism of impiety, then France would be without hope. Or, rather, then God, to save us whilst taking vengeance, would send amongst us not victors now, but conquerors; and, if Europe were too corrupt to yield conquerors, God would require them of the barbarians. "And it shall come to pass in that day that the Lord shall hiss for the fly that is in the uttermost part of the rivers of Egypt, and for the bee that is in the land of Assyria. And they shall come, and shall rest all of them in the desolate valley, and in the holes of the rocks, and upon all thorns, and upon all bushes." (Is., vii., 18, 19).

No, France must be saved by the French Whether Protestants or Catholics, we are first of all Christians; and let us unite to preach to our fellow citizens that God of whom we may all say alike: "He is my father's God, and I will exalt him." (Exod., xv., 2). Let us erect as his first altar the hearthstones of our homes. At that altar, at least, we can all pray together. Let us restore that misunderstood priesthood without which other priesthoods will be ever powerless—the priesthood of the husband and father. I said four years ago, at Notre Dame, and I repeat now: Our country will be regenerated when each father of a family understands that upon himself devolves the moral and religious government of his house, and that, if he would exercise this authority worthily and efficiently, he must himself believe and practise the lessons he has to teach.

With the family, all society will become Christian. The fundamental law is the law of labor, and for the immense majority manual labor—in the country, agriculture; in workshops and factories, industrial employment; in shops and stores, business. Well, when the name of God resounds through the haunts of men not in blasphemy any more, but in benediction; when the interest that engages the hearts and sets in motion the arms of men shall no longer be that of selfishness, lust, or hate, but that of the Christian family, then the organization of labor and the peace of the world shall be accomplished. The workman will then call to mind Him who, for thirty years, worked in that shop at Nazareth; he will call to mind the great Paul, who, in his toil as a tradesman, found the means of maintaining his freedom as an apostle; and, as he looks on his hands, hardened with work, and sees his children happy around him, he, too, may enjoy those words at once of humility and self-reliance: "I have coveted no man's silver or gold, or apparel. Yea, ye yourselves know that these hands have ministered unto my necessities and to them that were with me." (Acts, xx., 33, 34.)

Then will the laws be no longer implements of war, but instruments of justice; they will no longer come down out of the region of storms to arouse fresh tempests on the troubled sea of human life. Authority will then command by respecting itself and by respecting others, and freedom will obey with dignity. Hierarchy will prevail everywhere, and oppression shall nowhere be seen.

No, I cannot believe that we shall thus go on presenting so painful a spectacle to God and to history; goodness existing only in the individual, and appearing like a drop of water, and evil in organized shape like an ocean. Sin has no place amongst the laws of our nature, nor will its reign be everlasting here below. There is on Calvary so astounding a redemption, and there will thence sooner or later flow down a grace so mighty as will lift up all things, both individual souls and nations of men; and the human race, which commenced with Adam in Eden, will end with Christ in the Millennium. This I believe with all my soul! The early Christians fell only into apparent error as to the time, and also, perhaps, as to the form; but in the main they judged aright. The future will see the final triumph of truth and justice, the organization of a perfect church and of a perfect society, and will in the Kingdom of God and of His Christ witness the fulfillment of the prayer which we utter here to-night:

"May the whole earth be filled with His glory! Amen! Amen! Amen!"

ABIIT AD MAJORES.

In the vast presence of the awful hosts
Of the innumerable dead Napoleon stands;
Shrinking to find amid the swarming ghosts
Those whose untimely death sullies his hands.

Silent and shuddering he is forced to brook
Sad Maximilian's gaze, and faltering fears
To frame an answer to the eager look
That asks of crazed Carlotta's widowed years.

And Cavaignac, with cold and scornful eyes,
Bids him behold the pale and threat'ning throng
Whose blood the Paris pavements crimson dyed,
When they dared speak against December's wrong.

But through the sullen throng with stately tread
Comes Manin's shade, and mercifully lays
His hand upon the bowed imperial head,
And calmly crowns it with the hero's bays;

And cries, "Your wrongs are great; ye are his foes,
And pity justly from your hearts is driven,
Yet this is he to whom Italia owes
Her life. For her sake let him be forgiven."
—*Galaxy.*

An Experiment that Failed.

I am not sure whether I did right or wrong. I am sure that I meant right. It was on this wise. Believing implicitly that the bending of little human twigs should be accomplished during the early stages of their growth, I concluded to commence on Vieve. My intention was to give her a lesson in firmness. Accordingly I filled a box with chestnuts, and placed it within her reach, saying, "Now, Vieve, dear, you must not touch them without my permission."

"Well, den, I dess I'll not," was the reply, while the brown-eyed three-year-old gazed wistfully toward the sweet temptation. I gave her six or eight.

"In my dear 'ittle potit, fank 'oo!"

I went to my work, and labored with all the cheerfulness of an inventor who is pretty sure his machine is a success.

During the afternoon it occurred to my mind that those eight nuts were lasting a remarkable time. Assuming my blandest tone for the occasion, I asked—

"Vieve, have you eaten all your chestnuts?"

"No, I fink not."

"Come here, darling. Where do you get so many?"

"Oh, I dets 'em out o' my potit."

"Well, but here are more than I gave you at first," I said, as I examined the dainty receptacle. "O Vieve! have you been disobeying me, and getting more out of the box?"

"I 'spects p'r'aps I have."

"But are you sure?"

"Yes, I's pitty sure."

"O, dear Vieve," I cried, with the feelings of one who discovers his invention to be a failure, "this makes poor mamma feel so sad. I do not like to punish you, but what must I do? I must have my little girl to obey me. Oh! what shall I do?"

The small sinner looked reflective.

"Well, mamma," she presently said, in solemn tones, "I dess 'oo had better pray."

Believing her suggestion a wise one, embodying about all the wisdom of the entire affair, I acted upon it. Returning to my occupation after our session had adjourned, the first thing that caught my attention was a scrap of old newspaper, containing this sentence:

"He who through intention or neglect throws before another a temptation, is, if he be overcome, equally guilty."

I put away the box of chestnuts, and am waiting further light.—*National Baptist.*

Explanation of the French Gayety.

The poorest class in the United States is well-to-do compared with the poorest in France, yet it is not as well fed nor as happy. There is a general cheerfulness in this people, which strikes the foreigner as soon as he enters the country. Race and climate have doubtless something to do with it, but hygienic nourishment and a sound stomach much more. In presence of this fact, one cannot help regretting the waste of time and energy of reformers and philanthropists who, to bring about man's amelioration with us, are always addressing themselves to his head, to the neglect of his stomach. It is an elementary law governing the human system, that the brain and the stomach are two neighbors who cannot afford to be at enmity any length of time without mutual deterioration or destruction, and that an improvement in the condition of one implies an improvement in the other. Naturally, this A B C knowledge is familiar to most people, but it does not yet receive the consideration which its importance demands. The foundation of the Frenchman's happiness is laid in the best bread in the world, both in taste and nutriment, the most nourishing wine, and the best cooking,—save in roast beef, in the preparation of which, as well as in carving, the English enjoy a superiority. Besides the quality of the Frenchman's food, there is a healthful feature in the usually well-ventilated apartments in which it is eaten, and another in the jocularity and leisure attending the repast. Sloppy coffee and hot biscuits are not conducive to gayety; ice-cold water and thin soup peppered to the burning-point are not joke-inspiring; and a potpourri of water-reeking vegetables is not productive of a humor to set the table in a roar. These, in a word,—to say nothing of those enemies of the American table, heat and haste,—are joy-killers, with sequent dyspepsia.—*Galaxy.*

GRAIN-INSPECTION.

Views of the Board of Trade Thereon.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the wishes of the Board of Trade regarding changes in that portion of the Warehouse and Railroad law that relates to the inspection of grain. May I ask space in your columns to state what I understand to be the views of the members of the Board? It could hardly be expected that there would be unity of thought and feeling in a body comprised of nearly 1,400 members. All are, however, agreed upon the necessity of a repeal or change in the present law,—a fact you may well understand when informed that, under the law, the Inspector is obliged to classify grain and give it such grades as, in many cases, prevent the owner or his agent from selling it for its value, or at a price that buyers would gladly pay for the property if they could obtain it in the condition in which it arrives here. Nearly all (I know of no exception) think it was an unwarranted act to take from the owners or their agents their natural right to arrange and classify their property, and in such manner as they desire, for the purpose of selling and realizing the most for it. They do not believe the State has any moral right to establish a *compulsory* inspection of any kind of property that does not belong to, or that is not bought by, the State, and much of which does not belong to the citizens of the State. And they insist that the people of Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Minnesota, who wish to ship grain to this market, should have the privilege, not only to elect to whom they will consign this grain, but also to whom they will delegate the power to inspect or classify it. They say, as did the National Board of Trade at its session in St. Louis in 1871, that "All *State inspection is unnecessary and oppressive to the mercantile interests of the State.*"

Milwaukee on the one hand, St. Louis on the other, and Toledo between us and the seaboard, have each the control of their own inspection, and can change their rules and grades so as to influence to their markets grain that seeks ours, and would come here if our grades were satisfactory. We conduct the inspection of flour, pork, and provisions; and why not that of grain?

Although the Constitution requires the Legislature to enact laws for the inspection of grain, we believe it was not the intent of the framers of the Constitution that the State should assume the business of and appropriate the fees for inspection. Holding these views, it is not strange that some of the members of the Board of Trade should think the association ought to ask for the repeal of the law,—a law which, all admit, does, in its practical workings, prove damaging to the farmer and the country buyer, and detrimental to the interests of the chief city of the State. The majority of the members, however, do not think it would be policy for the Board of Trade to ask to conduct the inspection of grain, and they seek only amendments in the law, that will overcome certain of its defects and imperfections. These include not only the members of the Board of Directors, but the majority of the members of the association, and embrace those who receive from the farmer and the country buyer, as well as those who buy for the Eastern dealer, the grain that is marketed in Chicago. They realize the difficulty of satisfying all parties in inspection; and they know that, however justly an Inspector may discharge his duties, there will be charges of incompetency and of fraud; and, if the State controls the business, these charges cannot be urged against our association,—the State must bear the blame and censure. The business has been, and always will be, a source of anxiety and annoyance, and, if the State will relieve the Board of the responsibility and of the odium inseparable from the business, the association will be only too glad of the relief. These members, however, feel that they ought to insist that the inspection should be properly performed, and in such a manner that it will *not force* farmers and country dealers to seek another market for their produce.

In order to enable parties having grain for sale in this market to obtain its full value, the existing law must be changed so as to allow *new grades* of grain to be established *whenever* the trade demands a quality of grain not provided for by the present statute. The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners should be empowered to make these changes in grades when the interest of the farmer and country shipper demand them. The Board of Commissioners should also have authority, and be required, to appoint a Committee of Appeals to decide upon matters of dispute arising between the Inspector and owner or agents of owner of such property; the Committee to have the power to reverse the decision of the Inspector, and to change the inspection if the grain is incorrectly graded. The protection of the Inspector against unjust charges and claims, as well as the rights of the owner or consignee of property, require that there should be such Committee of Appeals. With these modifications in the law, the inspection of grain in Chicago ought to be made satisfactory to all, and will be if the Committee and the Inspectors appointed are men of experience in the business, and are of well-known ability and integrity. C. E. C.

Bills Before the General Assembly.

A BILL for an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate public warehouses and the warehousing and inspection of grain, and to give effect to Article 13 of the Constitution of the State," approved April 25, 1871, in force July 1, 1871, and to establish a Committee of Appeal, and prescribe their duties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shall establish a proper number and standard of grades for the inspection of grain, and may alter or change the same from time to time: *Provided,* No modification or change of grades shall be made, or any new ones established, without public notice being given of such contemplated change, for at least twenty days prior thereto, by publication in three daily newspapers printed in said county: *And provided, further,* That no mixture of old and new grades, even though designated by the same name or distinction, shall be permitted while in store.

SEC. 2. Within —— days after this act takes effect, the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shall appoint three discreet and competent persons to act as a Committee of Appeals, in every city wherein is located a warehouse of Class A, who shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors are appointed: *Provided,* Said Commissioners shall have power, in their discretion, to remove from office any member of said Committee at any time, and fill vacancies thus created by the appointment of other discreet persons.

SEC. 3. In all matters involving doubt on the part of the Chief Inspector, or any Assistant Inspector, as to the proper inspection of any lot of grain, or in case any owner, consignee, or shipper of grain, or any warehouse-manager, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Chief Inspector, or any Assistant Inspector, an appeal may be made to said Committee of Appeal, and the decision of a majority of said Committee shall be final. Said Board of Commissioners are authorized to make all necessary rules governing the manner of appeals, as herein provided. And all complaints in regard to the inspection of grain, and all notices requiring the services of the Committee of Appeal, shall be filed with the Warehouse Registrar of said city, who shall immediately notify said Committee of the fact, and who shall furnish said Committee with such clerical assistance as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties. It shall be the duty of said Committee, on receiving such notice from the Warehouse Registrar, to immediately act on and render a decision in each case.

SEC. 4. For every case decided by said Committee of Appeal, they shall be entitled to such fees as is allowed by law to arbitrators; to be paid, together with all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act, out of the funds collected for the inspection service, on the order of the Commissioners.

SEC. 5. No grain shall be delivered from store from any warehouse of Class A, for which or representing which warehouse receipts shall have been issued, except upon the return of such receipts, stamped or otherwise plainly marked by the Warehouse Registrar with the words, "Registered for cancellation," and the date thereof.

SEC. 6. Sec. 13 of the act to which this is an amendment is hereby repealed: *Provided,* The provisions contained in said section shall remain in force until the grades for the inspection of grain shall have been established by the Commissioners, as provided in Sec. 1 of this act.

A BILL for an act to amend the statutes in regard to the inspection, registration, and warehousing of grain, and the superintendence thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That Sec. 4 of "An act to establish a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and prescribe their powers and duties," approved April 13, 1871, in force July 1, 1871, be so amended as to read as follows, to-wit:

"SEC. 4. Each Commissioner shall receive for his services a sum not exceeding $3,500 per annum, payable quarterly. They shall be furnished with an office, office furniture, and stationery, at the expense of the State; and the Secretary of State is hereby directed to order the State Printer to print such circulars and blanks as the Commissioners may order, and as further provided in "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of public printing," approved April 9, 1871, in force July 1, 1871. The Commissioners shall have power to appoint a Secretary, to perform such duties as they shall assign to him, and he may receive as a salary from the State Treasury a sum not exceeding $2,500 per annum, payable quarterly. The office of said Commissioners shall be kept in connection with the office of the Chief Inspector of Grain and the Warehouse Registrar, at Chicago, —the leasing, furnishing, and keeping of which three offices the Commissioners shall provide for and control. The sums authorized to be paid by this act shall be paid out of the State Treasury, and only on the order of the Governor: *Provided,* That the sum to be paid from the State Treasury for the incidental expenses of the office of the Commissioners shall in no case exceed the sum of $1,500 per annum."

SEC. 4. Section 13 of the last-mentioned act ["To regulate public warehouses," &c., approved April 25, 1871] shall be so amended as to read as follows, to wit: . . . . "The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, whenever, in their opinion, a contingency shall arise requiring the same to be done for the sake of the general good, shall have power to add to the number of grades of grain herein established, or to modify the characteristics as to quality and condition of the grades so established: *Provided,* That at no time shall the number of grades of grain be less than herein established, and at all times the grades shall be clearly distinguished from each other: *And provided, further,* That no modification or change of grades shall be made without public and explicit notice being given of such contemplated change for at least twenty days prior thereto: *And provided, further,* That no mixture of old and new grain shall be permitted in store. All complaints or questions involving doubt regarding the inspection of any lot of grain already inspected shall be submitted in writing to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and referred by them immediately to a committee of competent judges of the qualities and conditions of grain, to be styled a 'Committee of Appeals,' to be appointed by the said Commission, and to be governed by rules and regulations adopted by the said Commission. The decision of the said Committee of Appeals in all matters referred to them by the said Commission shall be final."

SEC. 5. Section 14 of the last-mentioned act shall be so amended as to read as follows:

"The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shall appoint a suitable person as Chief Inspector of Grain for every city in which is located any warehouse of Class A, and also all necessary Assistant Inspectors of Grain and other necessary employes of the service. They shall also appoint a suitable person as Warehouse Registrar for each such city, and such Assistants as may in their judgment be necessary to perform the duties imposed by law upon such Warehouse Registrar, or as may be further required of him by said Commissioners, and incident to a thorough performance of duty, according to the true intent and meaning of the laws of this State in regard to said office of Warehouse Registrar. No person shall be appointed to any office or place by said Commissioners who is in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with or employed by any warehouse proprietor or railroad or other transportation company, or who is in any way interested in dealing in grain. Said Commissioners shall prescribe the respective duties of all their appointees, shall fix the amount of their compensation, and prescribe the time and manner of its payment. All appointments made by said Commissioners shall be revocable at their pleasure. Said Board of Commissioners shall have power to fix the rates of charges for the inspection of grain, both into and out of warehouse,—which charges shall be a lien upon all grain so inspected, and may be collected of the owners, receivers, or shippers of such grain, in such manner as the said Commissioners may prescribe. Said charges shall be regulated in such manner as will, in the judgment of the Commissioners, produce as near as may be sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the inspection service and no more. All necessary expenses incident to the inspection of grain, and to the office of the Registrar, economically administered, and such additional expenses in the office of the Commissioners as shall be made necessary by the provisions of this act, including one-half of their office rent, furniture, and care, shall be deemed expenses of the inspection service, and shall be paid from the funds collected for the same. The Chief Inspector shall, upon entering upon the duties of his office, be required to take an oath as in other cases of officers, and he shall execute a bond to the people of the State of Illinois, in the penal sum of $50,000, with sureties to be approved by the said Board of Commissioners, with a condition therein that he will faithfully and strictly discharge the duties of his said office of Inspector, according to law and the rules and regulations prescribing those duties, and that he will pay all damages to any person or persons who may be injured by reason of his neglect, refusal, or failure to comply with law and the rules and regulations aforesaid. And each Assistant Inspector shall take a like oath, and execute a bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with like conditions and to be approved in like manner as is provided by the Chief Inspector,—which said several bonds shall be filed in the office of said Commissioners, and suit may be brought upon said bond or bonds in any court having jurisdiction thereof, for the use of the person or persons injured. The said Commissioners shall establish all proper and necessary rules and regulations for the government of their appointees, and may alter or modify them as necessity and experience shall render proper. Upon complaint, in writing, to the said Board of Commissioners, supported by reasonable and satisfactory proof, that any person appointed or employed by them under the provisions of this act, has violated any of the rules prescribed for his government, has been guilty of any improper official act, or has been found inefficient or incompetent for the duties of his position, such person shall be immediately removed from his office or employment by said Commissioners."

SEC. 6. Section 19 of the act last above mentioned shall be so amended as to read as follows:

"SEC. 19. It shall be lawful for the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to station one or more of the Assistant Inspectors appointed under Section 14 of this act, at any public warehouse of Class B, who shall inspect all grain into and out of such warehouse, according to the standards prescribed by or under the provisions of this act, and who shall be further governed by such rules as the said Commissioners may prescribe. The proprietor, lessee, or manager of any public warehouse of Class B, shall be required to procure a license, as further provided for warehouses of Class A, in Section 3 of this act. The proprietor, lessee, or manager of any public warehouse of Class A or B shall, before procuring a license as required in Section 3 of this act, file in the office of said Commissioners a copy of the application for a license therein required."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Fast days: Massachusetts, April 3; New Hampshire, April 10; Vermont, April 11.

—At Williamstown, Vt., the snow-fall, last winter, was over ten feet.

—Gardner, Mass., has now fifteen chair manufactories, and employs over 2,000 operatives.

—Augustana College, now located at Paxton, Ill., will probably be removed to Rock Island. The institution has a library of about 15,000 volumes, and other property valued at $40,000.

—The Catholics have purchased the old homestead of the late Gen. John A. Granger, at Canandaigua, N. Y., and design erecting thereon an elegant cathedral, school-house, and parsonage.

—The recent failure of extensive cattle-dealers in Circleville, O.,—William Cochran, Nathan Cochran, and the Messrs. Parcels,—for about $375,000, "stuck" the Chillicothe banks to the amount of $40,000, and is said to have "scorched" several Columbus men.

—The entire Sophmore class were suspended from Dartmouth College, Thursday week, for disorderly conduct in the chapel, whereupon the members of the class hired a big team and took a sleigh-ride, evidently regarding the affair as a good joke.

—The colored statesmen of the Arkansas Legislature gave a festive hop at Little Rock the other night, to which only the elite were invited. Of course the "common white trash" were blackballed.

—It is stated that a gentleman of this city recently sent a check for $100,000 to the Trustees of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, for the endowment of that institution, but its acceptance was declined on account of the objectionable conditions accompanying the gift.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—Mrs. Fisher, of St. Louis, has a babe which is six months old, and weighs 100 pounds. A paper in that city informs us that the maternal Fisher has "rigged up a steam spanker capable of sixty taps a minute, of thirty pounds to the square inch, and singe him to sleep through a fireman's trumpet."

—A Montreal husband who married a Montreal widow has brought discredit on his proud sex by letting his feelings run away with him. Exasperated by a continuous recital of his predecessor's virtues, he rushed to the cemetery and vented his feelings by smashing No. 1's monument, being himself afterwards subjected to a course of scratches, from which he is slowly recovering.

—The Eldora (Iowa) *Ledger* says the wife of the Hon. W. S. Rice, of Marshalltown,—a middle-aged lady in the bloom of life,—while eating dinner, was frightened by having a piece of meat lodge in her throat. Without consideration, she thrust it out of sight with the handle of a fork; got a smooth stick, and forced the obstacle down to the stomach. Next day convulsions of the throat ensued, and she died in great agony.

—The case of John Magwire vs. Mrs. Tyler and others, which has been in the courts 27 years, was decided by the United States Supreme Court yesterday in favor of the plaintiff, and a mandate was issued to the United States Marshal of Missouri to place him in possession. The representative of the Tyler estate telegraphed to Washington to procure a rehearing of the case. The property which has been such a time in litigation is valued at $300,000 or $400,000, and lies near the site of the Big Mound.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Public opinion is undergoing a change in regard to the punishment of crime. Convictions for murder in the first degree, when the evidence warrants such a finding, are becoming more frequent; and if justice were allowed to take its course, without the intervention of appeals and new trials on technical grounds, there would be less killing, in the belief that the crime is to go unpunished. Two men have recently been hung in the State, three more are under sentence, and a sixth, having been found guilty, awaits sentence.—*San Francisco Call.*

—Suit has been brought in the Circuit Court of this county against Mrs. Stickley, Almira Stickley, and the man George, in favor of Byron Wright, for damages resulting from the Cedar City shooting affair. The amount claimed is $15,000, and an attachment has been issued against the property of the defendants. We also understand that George's father has arrived from Germany to look after the interests of his son. He is represented to be quite a wealthy and respected merchant at home.—*Waterloo (Iowa) Reporter.*

—How a great business can decay is exemplified in the case of Nantucket, Mass. Thirty years ago the island sent nearly a hundred whalers—fine, large ships—into the Pacific Ocean. Now the "R. L. Barstow"—the last vessel in the whaling business bearing the name of Nantucket on her stern—has been sold at Callao. Meanwhile, the ancient town has subsided into a sort of half watering-place—a very odd and pleasant one for people who like quiet, and who would taste their sea-air without the dissipations and the unsalutary gayeties of more popular resorts.

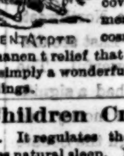
—There is no Bible in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Last Friday week, Representative Smith, in the course of a speech, had occasion to refer to a passage of Scripture, and, that it might be clear to members unfamiliar with the work that he was not garbling or misquoting, he requested that the Clerk might read the passage. The Clerk bustled about, but could find no Bible. The desks and shelves were rummaged in vain. Pages were sent in every direction, and finally one of them returned with a borrowed Bible, and the passage was read.

—A case of attempted murder of unusual atrocity has just been tried in France. A young man named Sevin was accused of having, last Christmas day, shot and then attempted to beat out the brains of his father, until the poor man was supposed to be dead. The wretched man confessed the crime at his trial, and acknowledged that his motive was to make himself the only son of a widow, so as to be, under the conscription law, exempt from military duty. The jury pronounced him guilty, without extenuating circumstances, and he was condemned to death. His father was the principal witness against him, and could only say, in apoloy for the deed, that the young man was "a little weak-headed."

—Looking over the last-received Price Current of breadstuffs, we find that American flour was selling on the 1st of March, at the Corn Exchange in London, at from 26 to 29 shillings a barrel, and a higher quality, marked "extra and double," at 31 to 34 shillings. That is an average of $8 for "seconds," and under $9 per barrel for "extra and double." These prices are in gold; to which must be added 15 per cent to reduce into our currency. The same qualities of American flour sell in Philadelphia, where they are manufactured, respectively for $10 and $13 currency. The British dealer, who has to pay freight and insurance in addition to cost, doubtless makes a living profit, yet sells American flour very considerably under American prices. It would almost pay to import American flour from England.—*Philadelphia Press, March 21.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sore Nipples.



The suffering which many ladies experience from caked breasts and sore nipples is little realized by men. A remedy has now come to them, and the wonder is that it has not been discovered before. The Centaur Liniment is as delicate and soothing as a cosmetic, and affords such speedy and permanent relief that we are showered down with thanks It is simply a wonderful thing for all sores, lameness, and swellings.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

POPULAR WATCHES
AT
Popular Prices!
Waltham Watches
FOR
1873.

With machinery constantly improved and renewed the Waltham Factory is now finishing over

EIGHT THOUSAND WATCHES
Every Month.

This large production is owing to the increased demand for these

Favorite Time-keepers,

the sale of which for the last fifteen years has exceeded that of any other ten manufactories in the world. At the Waltham Factory is a collection of volumes, enough to fill a large library; these are the registers which contain the numbers and descriptions of all the watches ever made in the factory. Beginning at No. 1, they now extend to over

650,000,

and to this already large number over

100,000

more will be added during the present year. Of course, there are reasons, and good ones, for this great demand for

Waltham Watches

And one is that

A Waltham Watch represents more value for the same money than any other kind of personal property. Ask any wearer of a Waltham Watch if he will sell it for what it cost, and in nine cases in ten you will be told "No," and that decidedly.

The reputation of these watches extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. To meet the wants of these widely-separated and distant localities, many styles, sizes, and varieties are required. For the Pacific Coast and for Western States heavy and substantial watches are demanded, while in the South and in the Atlantic States smaller watches have the preference. All these are supplied at Waltham. It is, in fact, the

Only Complete Watch Factory in the World,

That is, where every part of the watch, including the case, is actually made.

With every advantage in Capital, Improved Machinery, and Skilled Workmen, together with an experience of nearly

TWENTY YEARS

In the manufacture of Watches for this market,

The American Watch Company OF WALTHAM,

CLAIM THAT THEY OFFER THE

Best Watches for the Price in the World.

☞ Stem-winders are now made of all sizes, both for

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

For Sale by all Respectable Jewelers.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

TO-NIGHT,

THE MOST ELOQUENT LIVING LECTURER,

E. H. CHAPIN,

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,

"Orders of Nobility."

Closing Second Star Course, South Side, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at the Union Park Congregational Church. Mr. Chapin will deliver his greatest lecture,

"Modern Chivalry."

Tickets for sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 268 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, cor. State and Madison-sts., for the South Side, and Dyche's Drug Store, cor. Halsted and Madison-sts., and Bell's Drug Store, 496 Madison-st., for West Side. Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

GEORGE MACDONALD, the great Scotch Poet and Novelist, will close the First Star Course April 4 and 7.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Frank E. Aiken..............Proprietor.

TRIUMPHANT RE-ENTRE OF

M'LLE AIMEE,

The Queen of Opera Bouffe, and the NEW PARISIAN TROUPE.

O. A. CHIZZOLA & CO..............DIRECTORS.

Six nights only, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, commencing MONDAY, March 24, BARBE BLEUE; AIMEE in her great role of Boulotte, JUTEAU in his best role of Barbe Bleue. Tuesday, March 25, the new opera, LES CENT VIERGES. Wednesday, March 26, At 2 o'clock—GRAND DUCHESSE. At 8 o'clock—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Thursday, March 27—LES BRIGANDS. Friday—Benefit of M'LLE BONELLI—LA BELLE HELENE. Saturday at 2—FAREWELL MATINEE. Saturday at 8—FAREWELL NIGHT.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Boxes, $12 and $10. Reserved Seats at Matinees, $1.

NIXON'S.

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

THIRD WEEK OF

JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS!

MONDAY, March 24, and every night this week. Also Family Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. First appearance of

M'LLE. LOUIE LOSHELL

On the Wire Volante. JAMES ROBINSON, CLARENCE, EUGENE, FRANK PASTOR, and KATIE STOKES, together with all the old favorites, and the most magnificent stud of ring and performing horses ever in America.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"This rule to all, when I am dead.
Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Monday and every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, for one week only, the popular actor,

Mr. Frank Mayo,

In his stirring drama of American border life, entitled

DAVY CROCKETT;

Or, BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Sixth and LAST WEEK of the Eminent Actor,

EDWIN BOOTH,

Who will appear, on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday nights, as

RICHARD III.

Wednesday and Thursday—RICHELIEU.
Saturday Night—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Matinee—HAMLET.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

Monday—Benefit of S. MYERS. Production of the laughable Burlesque by J. R. Kemble, entitled

JULIUS SNEEZER.

MACKIN and WILSON in two acts. New Vocal Quartette. The Three Bees. Good Morning. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, March 24, 1873,

Last nights of the unprecedented success of Bartley Campbell's Society Comedy,

PERIL;

Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

With the best Company in America. The Scenic Effects and Appointments the marvel of the age. In rehearsal—FATE and THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

UNION PARK BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner Paulina and Washington-sts.

CONCERT,

Tuesday Evening, March 25, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ORGAN CLIQUE,

Commencing at 7:45 p. m. TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

MICH.-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver his last lecture in Chicago at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, March 27. Subject: CIRCUMSTANCES. (Organ Overture by Mr. I. V. Flagler.)

This Lecture will be for the benefit of the WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT of the HAHNEMANN (late the Scammon) HOSPITAL.

Tickets, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts.; for sale on and after Monday, at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and at Halsey Bros'. Pharmacy, 72 State-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, to be seen in his office by all. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease, to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p.m.

The Confessions of an Invalid,

Published for the benefit of Young Men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:20 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‖ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‖ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‖ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‖11:00 p. m.	‖ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	‖ 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	‖5:10 p. m.	‖ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‖ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:15 p. m.	‡*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work..........$35,000
For the iron work and material..........35,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material..........10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material..........10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

☞ Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.

Chicago, March 18, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every one and has nothing of the apothecary shop. Buy only of respectable houses.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Troupe. "Barbe Blue."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Richard III."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, March 24, 1873.

Casey has been confirmed again as Collector of Customs for New Orleans. The Senate debated the nomination several hours.

New York City owes a gas bill of nearly a million dollars, and the authorities have been told that, if it is not paid forthwith, the Gas Company will cease to supply the streets and public buildings.

Commodore Vanderbilt gave half a million dollars, a few days ago, for the endowment of a Southern university, and now follows this liberal charity with half a million dollars for the erection of a female seminary on Staten Island, to be managed on the plan of the seminary at New Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.

Slavery in Porto Rico has been abolished by the unanimous vote of the Spanish Republic. This emancipation is immediate, and the freedmen are invested with all the political rights of other Spanish citizens. One of the clauses in the act of emancipation gives a plain hint to Cuba, in the statement that the Republic means to keep the Spanish Dominion intact.

The Farmers' Club of LaSalle County, which has a membership of 300, held a meeting at Earlville on Saturday. Resolutions were passed censuring the Congressmen who were concerned in the salary steal, and calling for the immediate and total abolition of the taxes on the materials of railroad and ship-building. Absolute free trade in these articles was claimed to be indispensable to enable the railroads to reduce their charges. Similar meetings have been held at Sugar Grove and Elgin.

The superior address of Italian diplomacy has won from the Japanese Government a favor which has been denied to other foreigners. Italians are to be permitted to live and travel in Japan without any other restriction than compliance with the usual municipal regulations. This is a privilege which Japanese exclusiveness has withheld from the Dutch, who have traded with the island for centuries, and has not granted even to Americans, although we have sent them several of our officials to teach them the mysteries of American law, finance, and political science generally.

If the Judicial Apportionment bill, which awaits the Governor's signature, were to become law in its present shape, it is said that all the State outside of Cook County would be left without a judiciary for the next three months, and all pending litigation would be thrown out of court. This singular defect is due to the wording of the repealing clause, and can only be remedied by a supplementary bill which shall continue the powers of the existing courts until the time comes for the election of the new circuits. Such a bill is being prepared, and Springfield dispatches state that Gov. Beveridge will withhold his signature from the former bill as long as possible that the two may become law together.

There was a newspaper started in this city about a year ago, which was to give tone to the journalism of this dying world by avoiding personalities. It commenced by being exceedingly and offensively personal toward some of the most cherished friends of the proprietor, and has now been sued for libel, in an action where damages are claimed to the amount of $500,000. What the merits of the action may be we do not know. We judge, however, that the plaintiff will not be able to recover more than one-half the amount claimed. But it is certainly a [illegible] remarkable that a newspaper which was [illegible]ed to give elevation and tone to the pro[illegible] should have so soon given rise to a [illegible] suit of this magnitude, seeing that the [illegible] complained of related only to the family [illegible] of a citizen, and was of no public concern [illegible]est.

[illegible] Chicago produce markets were less active [illegible]ay, and most of them at lower prices. [illegible] was dull and 20c lower, closing at [illegible] or seller April, and $14.90@14.95 [illegible] Lard was dull and 2½c per 100 lbs [illegible] 82½@7.85 cash, and $8.02½ seller [illegible] were dull and unchanged at 5¼c [illegible], 7⅛@7¼c for short ribs, 7½c for [illegible]nd 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. [illegible]re quiet and steady at 86½c per [illegible] freights were quiet and ½c higher, [illegible] to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and [illegible]at was in moderate demand and a [illegible] closing at $1.19¾@1.20¼ cash, $1.20¾ seller April, and $1.24¾ seller May. Corn was dull and ⅛c lower, closing at 31⅝@33⅛c cash, and 35½c seller May. Oats were dull and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 26@26⅛c cash and 29⅛@29¼c seller May. Rye was quiet and steady at 64@65½c. Barley was excited and 2@4c higher, closing at 76c seller the month or seller April, and 80c for car lots where wanted. Live hogs were active and firm at $4.75@5.20. The cattle and sheep markets were quiet and unchanged.

A petition that the Grand Jury system be abolished in this State was referred, by the Senate of Illinois, to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Baldwin, Casey, and Warren, and this Committee has unanimously reported a bill to abolish Grand Juries. They object to the secret inquisition, whereby any one may be accused, indicted, arrested, and injured in loss of liberty and character upon the most unfounded pretense. They contend that no one should ever be held for trial on an *ex-parte* examination, and that every man accused is entitled to have both sides of the case heard before he is deprived even temporarily of his liberty. They hold that Grand Juries delay and defeat justice; that they prevent the speedy and certain administration of justice, which can alone deter and properly punish crime. They recommend in their bill that all persons accused of crime, instead of being committed to await the action of a Grand Jury, as now, shall be examined by a Judge of a court of record, or by three Justices of the Peace, who shall hear all the evidence, and who may discharge or commit the prisoner for trial. The Legislature has, as yet, taken no action on the bill.

The bill making an appropriation for the new dam on the Illinois River will probably become a law, and its effect will be most beneficial. The dam already constructed at Henry gives a sufficient depth of water at all seasons, from that point to LaSalle, for steamboat navigation. Between Henry and Peoria, there are no bars now that give any trouble to navigation. Between Peoria and Copperas Creek, there are several bars which forbid navigation during a great portion of the year; at some periods the water on these bars is as low as 20 inches, but the construction of the dam at Copperas Creek will put these all under seven feet of water at all seasons. When the dam is constructed, there will be perfect navigation from Chicago to LaSalle by canal, and from LaSalle to Havana by river. It will be a practical extension of the canal to Havana. Below that point the obstructions to navigation are few and unimportant, and from Chicago to St. Louis there will be, by river and canal, continuous navigation from April to December. The dam already constructed at Henry is a model of engineering skill and of masonry. No public work was ever executed more creditably, expeditiously, and faithfully. Not a dollar was stolen or wasted.

It is undoubtedly a suggestion in the interests of the peace and good order of the community which the Board of Police Commissioners have made in recommending the Common Council to pass an ordinance closing the saloons at 11 o'clock at night, or thereabouts, not to be reopened until 5 or 6 o'clock the next morning. The time of closing might be reasonably extended, perhaps, to midnight. It is proper and desirable, however, that all the saloons should be shut up after that hour. There will be no objection to such an ordinance from the more decent drinking resorts. On the other hand, the all-night or "break-o'-day houses" are the principal resorts for the rowdies, roughs, low gamblers, vagrants, and thieves of every description. The largest proportion of the crimes of violence are either committed in these dives or trace their origin back to them. It should be one of the rules of the police system that keeping open after midnight is *prima facie* evidence of the disreputable character of a public saloon. This rule would reach the Italian shops that are so numerous on Clark, State, West Madison, and other prominent thoroughfares in the city, and which are among the worst of the class of public houses that rank as disreputable. The suggestion of the Board of Police is worthy of prompt and favorable action on the part of the Common Council.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 19th inst. mentions that a suit has been commenced in the Haywood Circuit Court against the Memphis & Louisville Railroad Company by Messrs. Austin & Thomas, Henry Taylor, and others, merchants of Brownsville, to recover $300,000 alleged to have been extorted from them by this Railroad Company, in discriminations on freight, principally cotton, shipped over the road by them during the past four or five years. The plaintiffs in the case propose to make a thorough test of the question whether the railroads have any right to discriminate in their tariff of rates against local shippers in favor of through shippers. The case has created a great deal of excitement in Tennessee, where the people have long been groaning under the burdensome discriminations imposed upon them by the railroads. This is the first case which has been brought before the courts of the State, and, as all the parties to the suit are possessed of ample means, and are determined to make a test case, unusual interest attaches to it. There will also be a very general feeling of interest in the case throughout the West, as it is only part and parcel of the great movement of the people, farmers and merchants, to protect themselves against the unjust exactions of large and wealthy corporations. By a rather strange coincidence, the people of England are agitating the same matter, and a bill is now pending in Parliament which is calculated to protect merchants, by the appointment of a Board of Railway Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to enforce the laws against discriminations, and also by a provision which compels the railroads to adopt a schedule of uniform rates and adhere to them a certain length of time.

The appointment of the former United States Marshal Sharpe, of New York City, as Naval Officer of that port, has created considerable excitement and discussion. According to the Civil Service rules, when Mr. A. B. Cornell, the head of the department, resigned, the next in command, Mr. James L. Benedict, should have taken his place. At first Mr. Benedict was nominated, but for some reason was subsequently ordered to give place to Marshal Sharpe. Pending the confirmation of the latter, this flagrant transgression of the Civil Service rules created such marked comment in the independent press that a Board was appointed, consisting of George William Curtis, Chester A. Arthur, and Jackson S. Schultz, to select a proper man for the place. Whether the Board ever held a meeting does not appear, but Marshal Sharpe was designated, and was thereupon confirmed. It is certain that Mr Curtis was not consulted at all in the matter, from a letter which appears in the New York *Tribune*, evidently inspired by Mr. Curtis, if not written by himself. The writer says: "I beg to assure you that such Committee has never, to the knowledge of Mr. Curtis, taken any action in the premises whatsoever. If the other members have acted, they have done so without consulting him—who has been on a sick bed for a month past—and against a specific promise of one of them. If Marshal Sharpe has been appointed Naval Officer not only in violation of the Civil Service rules, but without reference to the Special Committee charged with the duty of designating a proper man for the place, be assured that it is without Mr. Curtis' knowledge or consent. Men do not willingly consent to be thus publicly—shall I say snubbed? or would a stronger word be more appropriate?" It is inferred from this that Mr. Curtis, as a Civil Service Reformer, will resign.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS.

The railroad corporations of Illinois are making a very serious and costly mistake if they misconstrue the meaning of the Supreme Court decision on the subject of discriminations, or if they disregard the sentiment of the farmers, as declared in their meetings and conventions throughout the State. The decision of the Supreme Court is not in the interests of the railroads, as some of the farmers' clubs have been led to believe. It is a decision that there must be no unjust discrimination in railroad rates; that competition alone will not justify discrimination; and that location at a junction point shall carry with it no special advantages over an equal or better location which does not happen to be favored with competing roads. This is a decision based upon the principles of common law, and the railroads will find that there is no escape from it. They must conform to it, and speedily. The complaint is well grounded that there is unjust discrimination on every important railroad of the State. It is not the single case of Lexington and Bloomington (which was made the test of the constitutionality of the statute), but unjust discrimination on all the lines, which the Supreme Court declares to be illegal, and which only need to come before it in the proper shape to be duly punished and obliterated. The proper mode of procedure has been provided in the Donahue Railroad bill, which recently passed the Senate by a unanimous vote. This is a statute which embodies the principles of the common law, provides penalties that will stand the constitutional test, and furnishes the means of enforcing them at the public expense. The penalty provided for a repeated violation of the law is $100,000, and it becomes the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to bring suit upon the application of any citizen, and to employ all the legal assistance that may be necessary to prosecute successfully—the costs to be paid out of the State Treasury, paid out of taxes levied upon the railroads themselves.

This bill is the result of the popular sentiment, outraged at the position which the railroads have assumed in respect of discriminations, and determined to assert the rights of the people. The railroads cannot be ignorant of the growth of public indignation against them, and it would be as foolhardy on their part to ignore it as it is wrong for them to continue their unjust discriminations in plain violation of the law. The conviction of injury and the determination to secure their rights, and perhaps in some cases to exceed them, has taken a firm hold on the people throughout the whole West. Central Illinois is nearly a unit in the purpose of fighting the railroads to the bitter end. The fever has extended into Iowa and Indiana. Wisconsin and Minnesota will catch it by and by. The same spirit is cropping out in Kentucky and Tennessee, and it will extend South simultaneously with the movement to the Northwest. Even the giant corporations of the East are discovering that they are not all-powerful. The Pennsylvania Company have just had a significant set-back in New Jersey. Their money had secured the passage of a bill through the Senate perpetuating for their benefit the monopoly of the right of way across the State. But the Lower House has defeated the measure amid the vociferous rejoicings of the people, and it is now confidently predicted that a general railroad law will be passed by the Legislature which will grant equal privileges to all the railroad companies which are necessary to accommodate the public demands. These events are not isolated and spasmodic, but the concerted action of a whole people, roused to vigorous resistance, gathering strength and reinforcement as they go, and preparing to overwhelm the weak and strong alike with the force and impetuosity of a tornado. The railroads must look upon them as the handwriting on the wall. If the railroad directors, managers, and officers of the roads will not heed them, then it is time that the stockholders should take the matter into their own hands to save themselves and their property. There are demagogues in the movement who will not hesitate to counsel the most extreme measures. If these were to be met alone, the situation would not be so alarming for the railroads. But, in this case, the demagogues are simply taking advantage of a deep-rooted conviction on the part of the people that they have been swindled; and they will, on this account, be the more easily led into desperate acts, even though they be detrimental to themselves, unless the railroads have the discretion to conform to the law.

The immediate issue in this State is unjust discrimination. There is no doubt that it exists. There is no doubt that it must be stopped. In this plain view of the case, the railroads should be shrewd enough, if not honest enough, to provide the remedy themselves. What this remedy shall be it is not for us, nor the Legislature, nor for the courts, nor for the people in town-meetings, to determine. It is a matter upon which railroad men must concentrate their undivided attention and experience. It is enough for the courts to declare, as they have, that unjust discrimination is unlawful; for the Legislature to provide, as they will, the adequate penalties for violating the law in this respect; for the people to prove, as they can, that this unjust discrimination is practised by the railroads. It is for the railroad corporations to learn how they can manage their business so as to avoid the abuse. Other people are not allowed to conduct business in violation of the law. Nor do the courts and the Legislature stop to inform them how they shall conduct it otherwise. All that is necessary is to say that their manner of doing business is unlawful, and they are then required to stop it or to suffer the penalty. This is the position in which the railroads stand now. They are openly, defiantly, and persistently violating the law, which says that there shall be no discriminations on the mere ground of competition. The people know it, and are determined that it shall be stopped. It is now a question for the railroads to decide,—whether they will abandon the unlawful practice voluntarily, or wait until the people put a stop to it in a way they will not relish.

GRAIN-INSPECTION.

Two bills are now pending in the Legislature having the same general object in view, to render the grading of grain in Chicago more flexible. At present there is an arbitrary statutory standard, which admits of no modification or adaptation to the varying circumstances of the crops, or the general character of the grain production. We print these bills in to-day's TRIBUNE. The first of these, the bill of Mr. Johnston, proposes to amend the existing Warehouse law by requiring the Commissioners to keep an office in Chicago,—a very excellent and much-needed provision. It further provides that the Commissioners shall have power to increase the number of grades of grain, or to change the existing grades, first giving notice of such change. All complaints regarding the inspection of grain shall be submitted in writing to the Commissioners, who shall refer them immediately to a Committee of Appeals, to be composed of competent judges of the qualities and condition of grain; and the decision of this Committee shall be final. The same bill vests the appointment of the Chief and Assistant Inspectors of Grain and Warehouse Registrar in the Commissioners, and gives them power to fix the rates of inspection.

The other bill is that of Senator Williamson, which confers upon the Commissioners the authority to establish, change, and modify the grades of grain, and to appoint a Committee of Appeals to hear complaints, and whose decision is final. Both bills propose substantially the same amendments, and both cover evils in the present system which need remedial legislation. It is probable that one or the other of them will pass; and, while neither of them comes up to the measure of relief asked for by the Board of Trade, they will, if intelligently administered by the Commissioners, be a great improvement upon the existing mode of grain-inspection.

THE LOUISIANA CONSPIRACY.

The testimony taken by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in relation to Louisiana affairs fills a volume of 1,098 pages. An examination of this bulky and forbidding document discloses some facts not hitherto made public, or not sufficiently so to attract general attention, amounting to a pre-arranged conspiracy to count the vote of the State on Presidential Electors in favor of Grant and Wilson, whatever the actual vote might be.

Previous to the last election, parties in Louisiana were known as the Republican and the Fusion parties—the former for Grant and the latter for Greeley. Packard, United States Marshal, who had his office in the Custom-House, and Casey, brother-in-law of the President, Collector of Customs, led the Republicans, and Gov. Warmoth and his friends the Fusion party. Packard, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, as United States Marshal, appointed 600 Deputy Marshals to superintend the elections in New Orleans, and from two to four in every parish in the State. The United States Court (Durell, Judge,) also appointed two Supervisors, nominally one from each party, to be present at each place of voting. Previous to the election, 30,000 blank forms of affidavits, to be signed by persons who were not allowed to register and to vote, were printed. The acknowledgments, or jurats, were *signed in blank* by thousands, by Judge Prescott and others, and distributed all over the State to the Republican Marshals and Supervisors. One witness, Theodore Jaques, swears that he filled out more than 1,000 of these blank affidavits from names on the poll-books of 1870, and others, not knowing whether there were any such persons or not. By the laws of Louisiana, the election returns must be canvassed and the result declared by a board of five persons, nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, of which the Governor is *ex officio* a member. The old Board, headed by Lynch, had been abolished by law, and another, with DeFreit as Chairman, duly constituted. The regular returns were sent to the Governor, they were counted by this Board, and McEnery was declared elected Governor by some 10,000 majority on the 4th of December. On the 5th, an order was issued from the United States Court, (Durell, Judge,) ordering the United States Marshal to take possession of the State-House and to prevent the meeting of the regularly-elected Legislature. In the meantime, the Lynch Board, without the returns of the election from a single parish before them, from newspaper reports, from street rumors, and from a large batch of the blank affidavits above referred to, declared Kellogg elected Governor, and certain parties elected to the Senate and House of Representatives. These bodies, really appointed by the defunct Lynch Board, met in the State-House, under the protection of Federal bayonets, and proceeded to business. The order of Judge Durell being utterly "illegal and void," every act of Kellogg to this bogus Legislature is also void. Of that order, Carpenter, Logan, Alcorn, and Anthony say "It is impossible to conceive of a more irregular, illegal, and in every way inexcusable act on the part of a judge. It has not even the form of judicial process. It was not sealed, nor was it signed by the Clerk, and had no more legal effect than an order issued by any private citizen. The Federal Court had no more right to seize the State-House than to seize this [Washington] Capitol." The other members of the Committee made separate reports, but do not differ on this point. Can anyone find, in all history, a baser act of judicial tyranny? In gross injustice no order of Jeffreys' excels it. The best friends of President Grant in the Senate have pronounced upon it, and their judgment cannot be controverted. Now let us see how he and his Cabinet have made themselves responsible for it.

On the 3d of December, Attorney-General Williams sent the following order to Packard, United States Marshal:

> You are to enforce the mandates of the United States Courts, no matter by whom resisted, and Gen. Emory will furnish you with all necessary troops for that purpose.

No troops had been asked for by any of the State or Federal authorities; but, on the evening of the 5th, Capt. Jackson arrived with two batteries from Florida; that evening, Judge Durell, "at his private apartments, in his lodging-room, without application from anybody," ordered the United States Marshal, with the troops just arrived, to seize the State-House and prevent the meeting of the regularly-elected Legislature. Capt. Jackson, by the Marshal's order, took possession of the State-House between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 6th. Soldiers, under that order, with crossed bayonets, held the door of the State-House for several weeks. Can any evidence connect the Washington Government with this "illegal and in every way inexcusable act" more directly than the dates of the order of Attorney-General Williams, the usurpation of Judge Durell, the arrival of the troops from Florida, and the seizure of the State-House? It might be claimed that it was not known at Washington what kind of an order Durell would issue; but, after it was known there, and what illegal acts had been done under it, viz: on the 12th of December, Gov. McEnery telegraphed to the President begging him to suspend the recognition of either government till he and one hundred of the best citizens of Louisiana could lay all the facts of the case before him; and on the 13th, Attorney-General Williams replied:

> Your visit with a hundred citizens will prove unavailing, so far as the President is concerned. His decision is made, and will not be changed.

Of course not. He had made up his mind on the 3d to sustain Durell's decisions, however illegal they might be, and some one—was it the Secretary of War, by Grant's order?—had taken care to have two batteries on hand, brought from a distance, to execute that order. Amid all the corruptions and the stealings of the last four years, it is humiliating to connect the President and his Cabinet with the tyranny and usurpation by which a bogus Government has been imposed upon the State of Louisiana; but the best friends of the Administration have furnished the evidence of it, and we have merely transferred an abstract of it to the columns of THE TRIBUNE.

But it may be said that the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana have passed upon and confirmed all the proceedings connected with the organization of the Kellogg Government. And how was that Court organized?

The bogus Legislature, constituted under injunctions and orders of Judge Durell, pronounced by the Committee "most reprehensible, erroneous, and wholly void," abolished the Supreme Court of the State, and, by act purporting to be law, established a Supreme Court, who, of course, legalized as far as they could all the outrageous acts from which they derive their official existence.

The last few years have shown that our institutions can endure almost any strain that can be put upon them. Under the impression that, if the Administration planned, or was privy to the villainies that were to follow the orders of the Attorney-General of Dec. 3, it was due to his weakness toward his family relations, of whom Casey is one of the worst specimens, the people might rest in fanced security, had he not in his inaugural message deliberately declared that nothing had been done in Louisiana which would not be done in any other State. It is firmly believed by those best informed on the subject that, had it been necessary in order to elect Grant, arrangements had been made to carry Arkansas, Alabama, and Florida, by means equally "illegal and void" as were those used to carry Louisiana. This assumption is not more startling than the facts developed in the Louisiana investigation.

In discussing the question of capital punishment, the New York *Nation* makes a strong point against the advocates of imprisonment for life, as the punishment for murder, by showing that there is in reality no such thing as imprisonment for life. The records of the penitentiaries show that sixty-three cases out of every hundred of those who are sentenced to imprisonment for life are pardoned out before the expiration of seven years from the date of sentence. A percentage of the remainder become insane. The opponents of capital punishment, therefore, before they advocate imprisonment for life, as the penalty for violation of law in capital cases, should establish the fact that there is such a penalty. Every one knows that, in the majority of the sixty-three cases, imprisonment for life means simply imprisonment during the term of the Governor who has commuted the sentence. By the time that a new Governor comes in, public excitement has subsided, the facts in the case are forgotten, and the new Governor has little care or interest in the matter. It is, therefore, possible for any convict who has influential friends and money, and who has maintained an outward show of good behavior in his prison life, to bring such influences to bear as will secure his release, and leave him free to knock somebody else on the head. When the advocates for the abolition of capital punishment can convince the public that there is any such penalty as imprisonment for life, and that when a murderer is sent to prison for life, there is no possible escape without satisfying the penalty, their arguments will make much deeper impression. Gov. Dix set a good example in the Foster case, and Gov. Beveridge in the Driver case, in refusing to commute the penalty pronounced by the courts. It shows that in two States, at least, if a man takes another's life he does so at the certain peril of his own life, and until the sentimental portion of the community can give society some guarantee that there is such a penalty as imprisonment for life, society will go on demanding that murderers shall be hanged.

The London *News* has a valuable and instructive letter from a tourist in the Southern States of this country, whose views may be regarded as impartial, and certainly bear the impress of intelligent observation. He reports that the whole South is suffering for want of money to repair its deserted plantations and broken commerce; that the taxes are everywhere in arrears, and that they are so exorbitant as to ruin the small landholders. "But," he adds, "capitalists will not carry their money into communities where rascally legislators seize so much and give so little in return." Herein he touches the vital spot of the whole difficulty. He describes the negroes as working, after their fashion, just enough to keep starvation from the door, in isolated settlements. He pictures a well-known weakness of the plantation hands when he says that "where they have no pigs or poultry themselves, they probably live very near somebody who has, and that answers just as well." The Southern Legislatures are described as "a daily burlesque upon government more monstrous than the extravagances of the Christy Minstrels." He speaks of the situation as deplorable and melancholy, but thinks it only a natural result of the great social revolution, and believes that it will be righted "as soon as the Government improves." The question is, how soon the Government will improve at the present rate? *Vide* Louisiana!

The Academy of Sciences, and most of our other public institutions whose buildings were destroyed by our great fire, have been revived and put in successful operation. The Historical Society, of which E. H. Sheldon, Esq., was the President, is an exception. Why is this? The members ought to inquire what has become of the real estate and the permanent funds of the Society. Its valuable lot on the North Side was mortgaged for some $16,000 or $18,000 to the Mutual Security Insurance Company for the money which was used to complete its building. The lot is worth the money, probably much more, and the members ought to bestir themselves and see what can be done to revive the Society, and place it on a new career of usefulness. The permanent or endowment funds of the Society, amounting to some $20,000, were in the hands of Mr. Scammon. The bond for these funds was, if we mistake not, burned up with the Society's building. Doubtless Mr. Scammon will keep them safely, for, judging from his other transactions with trust moneys, keeping funds which he holds in a fiduciary capacity is Mr. Scammon's "best bolt."

The following is a transcript from Oakes Ames' "little book" of one of his accounts with the purchasers of Credit Mobilier stock:

1868—*W. D. K.*	*Dr.*
To ten shares stock Credit Mobilier of A.	$1,000
Interest	47
To cash	329
Total	$1,376
1868.	*Cr.*
By dividend of bonds Union Pacific Railroad, $1,000 at 80 per cent, less 3 per cent	$776
June 17—By dividend collected for your acc.	600
Total	$1,376

This is the account of the great shovel-maker with Mr. W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia. Kelley bought $1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, on which there was then due dividends to the amount of $776. Mr. Kelley thereupon paid him cash $329, which, with $14 due him for interest on his dividend, paid for the stock. In six months more he received another dividend of $600, or 60 per cent. Further on he got another dividend of $300 and $700. Kelley says he has no recollection of receiving the dividends, though he does remember "borrowing" at different times about $1,000 cash from Ames, which he never returned. When Ames told his story, Kelley was astounded, and went through the farce of offering Ames a check for the money, which Ames refused. Kelley then, with a grand flourish, made a formal presentation of the stock and its *future* dividends to the United States, and immediately voted himself $5,000 extra pay out of the Treasury. Kelley's account therefore foots up:

Received from Oakes Ames, stock	$1,000
Dividend	790
Dividend	600
"Borrowed"	1,000
Total	$3,390
Less cash	329
	$3,061
Extra pay	5,000
	$8,061
Assigned to the United States, stock	1,000
Kelley's profit	$7,061

The New York Central Railroad.

One day last October, Commodore Vanderbilt got together every Director and general officer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and asked them: "Supposing we should take all the passenger trains off the road, how much cheaper could we move our freight?" The matter had been talked about before, but had never been so directly presented. Very different answers were given; and, to reach a definite conclusion, the Commodore put a simpler question: "How much through freight do we carry running from Albany to Buffalo?" The ready reply was, $12,000,000 annually. "How much cheaper could that freight be carried?" The lowest estimate was 10 and the highest 20 per cent. "Then it will pay to build two through tracks for freight business alone," concluded the Commodore, and the four-track scheme was ordered carried out.

When the bill came before the Legislature last month, the Company were asked to pay $500,000 for the permission to lay two additional through tracks. This disbursement they declined to make, on the plea that the $25,000,000 they would expend in putting down a double track of steel rails to facilitate business and the interests of commerce should be considered a sufficient return for the desired privilege. They proposed to build along the line now occupied, and, where practicable, pass around the skirts of a city thus relieving the citizens from annoyance and shortening the through route.

During the last fiscal year the gross earnings of the Company exceeded $25,000,000. Their equipment comprises 500 locomotives, nearly as many passenger cars, and more than 10,000 freight cars. Last year's pay roll, for labor within New York State, exceeded $6,000,000, and the fuel item for locomotives was a trifle over $1,600,000. The Company now have more than 800 miles of single track of steel rails, and the close of the current year will see the whole line laid with steel. The immense volume of traffic created by so great an enterprise, and the rapid development of the tributary territory, has convinced the Directors that present facilities will not enable them to do the business as cheaply as they could with additional tracks.

Not many years ago, it was thought the perfection of railroad management had been attained in the possession of a double track. The experience of the New York Central dissipates that belief. Between Buffalo and New York the Company has in daily transit about sixteen miles of freight cars. In addition, a multiplicity of passenger trains are run. These have the right to the road. Running at various rates of speed, they block up the track unequally; whereas, the economy of running cars depends mainly upon their constant movement. Locomotives and cars earn no money when standing still, although the cost goes on, because steam and a working force have to be kept up. Upon a track used for freight and passengers jointly, stoppages are unavoidable. The track must be clear at intervals to insure safety to travellers. Schedule rules compel the engineer of every freight train to side-track his train fifteen minutes before the coming passenger train is due, and not move out until ten minutes after the other has passed. Consequently, even should all the trains be on time, each passing costs the Company twenty-five minutes lost time. Who pays for it? The shipper. Therefore, inadequacy of facilities is a tax on commerce.

The fact being conceded that three-fifths of all the freight transported over the New York Central Road is destined to points in New England, an additional double track between Buffalo and Albany will go far toward meeting the increasing demands of transportation. Limiting these facilities to freight traffic will be equivalent to at least four new through lines. Nor is this direct benefit the only advantage likely to follow. Self-interest will compel rival lines to inaugurate a like economical policy; and, in these promised improvements, may, perhaps, be furnished a satisfactory solution of our most irritating problem.

One Mr. Brown, of London, has set an example to husbands whose wives elope from them. Brown's wife eloped with one Crellin. Brown had no disposition to challenge Crellin, as he did not believe in the code of honor; neither was Crellin's estate sufficient to award him damages which would satisfy his vengeance. So Brown hit upon another plan. When Mrs. Brown fled with her paramour, she carried off $3,000 worth of jewelry. Brown had Crellin arrested for theft, and brought him before one of the London Police Courts. In vain did Crellin plead that he did not carry off anything but Mrs. Brown. In vain did Mrs. Brown plead that the jewelry was her's before marriage. Some of the jewelry was found upon Crellin's person. The Magistrate held that, as the law now stands, Brown was the legal owner of it, and Crellin was therefore held to answer the charge of felony. As most of the elopements in which Lothario takes part grow out of his desire to gain possession of certain valuables and property belonging to the woman with whom he flies, Brown has put a damper both upon Lothario and the silly goose who runs away with him. When Lothario discovers that he is to be a felon, and Mrs. Brown discovers that she is to lose Lothario, Mr. Brown, and her jewelry also, both of them will hesitate a long time before they decide to disturb Mr. Brown's domestic peace.

Legislative investigation in New York shows that imprisonment for debt is practically retained in that State and extensively practised in New York City. The law authorizing imprisonment for debt was repealed by the Legislature some time ago, but certain exceptions were made, authorizing the courts to issue orders of arrest in cases where debt was fraudulently contracted, where an agreement in trust had been violated, where goods were secreted, where they were carried away in a suspicious manner, etc. Now it is found that a revengeful creditor and unscrupulous attorney can send any man to jail who happens to get into debt and cannot pay, by causing his arrest under one of the exceptions which remain. A number of cases of peculiar hardship are noticed to illustrate the working of the law. A small merchant, a few hundred dollars in debt, was arrested on a suspicion that he was going to take sudden leave. The man was thrown into prison, his goods placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who sold them out at a third of their value, and then had enough to discharge all the debts, after which the debtor was released. But his business was broken up, he died from the shock, and his family was left in an impoverished condition. Another case was that of a workingman who was imprisoned for a debt of $100. His family was forced to sell and pawn their household furniture for money to support them, and then had to appeal to the City Mission for assistance. Abuses of this nature should not be possible under any debtor law in this country.

The London *Standard* has pronounced an opinion upon President Grant's Inaugural Message. It declares it to be the most curious document which has ever emanated from the ruler of a civilized nation, and commends the mingled spirit of piety and platitude which shines through it. The *Standard* analyzes the message in the following humorous manner:

> In the first sentence we are called upon to applaud the fact that Providence for a second time has succeeded in calling Gen. Grant to the head of the American nation. A sort of admission is made that the President has not hitherto justified the choice of Providence in the remark that when he first assumed office the country had not recovered from the effects of "the great revolution." We may here note that the civil war is for the first time, so far as we can remember, called a revolution. From this sentence we pass to another, in which we are abruptly informed that it is Gen. Grant's "firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism." The civilized world is not only tending toward republicanism, but, according to Gen. Grant, it is doing so directly under American inspiration, subject, as the movements of Artemus Ward's constellations were, to the Constitution of the United States. It is not stated, but we have a right to imply, that the American Government is the better qualified for this great civilizing mission through the circumstance of Congress having recently doubled the salaries of the President, the Senators, and the Representatives. If so much has been done already for civilization by a Legislature which boasts of a Schuyler Colfax and an Oakes Ames among its members, what may the world not expect when the virtue of Congress has been steeled and fortified to the extent of salaries fixed at $5,500?

The English Government has committed itself to a very palpable folly in suppressing a play, "The Happy Land," in which two or three prominent officials were caricatured. The piece was a burlesque, produced at a theatre known as the Court Theatre. The Lord Chamberlain took advantage of a power vested in him to dictate excisions, which, as may be supposed, deprived the piece of what little value there was in it, and the play-house was closed. A similar piece of Government absurdity in France has been justly rebuked by the production in New York of the very play which the French suppressed for fear of offending the great Yankee nation. This action in England is much more surprising, however, than in France, and is certainly very different from the general idea of free institutions which are supposed to prevail in Great Britain. As the Lord Chamberlain of England never suppressed disreputable performances known in this country as "British burlesque," he certainly did himself no credit in resenting mere caricatures.

John Smith has been heard from again. He appears this time in the character of an Ohio legislator, and has introduced a bill, in which he proposes that every citizen of his State shall henceforth be prohibited from naming his offspring "John Smith." This is a blow at the traditions and the prospects, the ancestry and posterity, the history and the future fame of the Smith family. It is a plot against the family integrity, and evidently conceived in the interest of the directory-publishers. Whether the particular John Smith who makes this proposition hopes thereby to embalm his own identity in the fame with which his name is inseparably associated, or desires to destroy the happiness of all future Smiths by depriving them of a prefix that has become almost patronymic, or intends to deprive all successors in the Smith family of the comfortable confusion of duns, cannot be determined; but, in any case, the effort is one which should call out the combined condemnation and opposition of the Smith family.

There is a district in Indiana where the "jerking" system of religious revivals has been recently re-established, with the usual appliances of animal magnetism, and the usual confirmation of the principle of total depravity. Some of the people who have stood highest in the community have made the most astounding confessions of their wickedness. One Christian deacon in the fervor of his devotion, declared that he had very recently committed perjury in court, and that he had been a liar and a hypocrite all the days of his life. Another confessed that he had embezzled school funds intrusted to him, and a third acknowledged that he was addicted to stealing whenever he had a chance. Others were equally candid in their statements. As these people were those who had ranked as the most pious and respectable in the community, the moral effect of the revival may well be called into question. The only saving feature of the case is that men confessedly so wicked are not to be believed under the influence of spirits.

A man in Maine has recently invented an oyster, which he finds to be merchantable with inebriated parties, and which has come into very general request among his customers after they have reached that condition when one oyster appears as two, and an order for a dozen can be served with half-a-dozen. This honest and enterprising Maine man fashions his oyster out of flour paste, tapioca, salt, and water, which are placed in second-hand shells, carefully glued round the edges. The only obstacle in the way of their complete success is that they don't cook well; but, as intoxicated people usually prefer their oysters raw, he does not find that this difficulty hurts the sale of his tapioca oysters very materially.

Mr. Andrew D. White, the President of Cornell University, has addressed a letter to Gov. Dix, thanking him for the firm position he took and maintained in the case of Foster, who was hanged yesterday. Mr. White takes a broad view of the case. He says that it was a conflict between the right of personal security on one side and "influence" on the other, and he concludes that Gov. Dix's decision, and similar exhibitions of Executive firmness, must add permanent barriers against the rising tide of ruffianism and crime, as well as against the flood of maudlin sentiment.

The Memphis *Appeal*, in a well-considered article on the recuperation of France, since the Franco-German war, makes it the basis of some very sensible advice to the Southern States, and shows that in order to prosper they must secure immigration, build factories, and so frame domestic legislation as to make it to the interest of natives to stay at home, and at the same time tempt the thrifty and industrious from every clime to make their home in the South.

THE ILLINOIS FARMERS.

Conventions at Earlville, Elgin, Sugar Grove, Clinton, and Cambridge.

Discussion of the Railroad and Other Questions.

Denunciation of Monopolies---Advocacy of Free Trade---Reprobation of the Congressional Salary Steal.

Earlville, LaSalle County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EARLVILLE, Ill., March 22.—The County Farmers' Club of LaSalle County met at Earlville this afternoon, with their constituents, to consider the various questions to which their attention is at present called. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. R. Wicks, President of the County Association.

Mr. A. J. Grover, of Earlville, presented the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That the example set by Congress in stealing from the public moneys, by the passage of the salary bill, is a high crime and a burning disgrace to the nation, and indicates a condition of the public conscience which is alarming; and that the national safety demands that every participant therein should be compelled at once to retire forever to private life.

Resolved, That the recent efforts of railroad officials in Springfield, and their continued presence in the lobby, means mischief and demoralization to the Legislature, and calls for the utmost and constant vigilance of the people.

Resolved, That, for the purposes of taxation, we will take Mr. Superintendent Harris, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at his word, when he says that his road cost $40,000 per mile, that if this is the cost for the purposes of legislation, it should be the cost for the purposes of taxation.

Resolved, That we insist that the duty on iron, steel, leather, lumber, woolens, tin, railroad rails, plush, velvet, and all material used in building railroads, engines, cars, and steamships, ought to be at once repealed; that the interests of the laborers and artisans of Pennsylvania and New England, as well as the farmers of the West, require absolute free trade in these materials; that it is quite as essential that such materials shall be imported free of duty as that railroads should obey the laws; that free trade would enable the railroads to make a tariff of prices conformable to law.

Mr. Hill, of Earlville, moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table.

Mr. Grover desired discussion.

Mr. S. M. Smith was called to the floor, who said that these resolutions were a correct expression of the case between the people and the railroads. He alluded to the opinion of Mr. Peters, given on the day before at Princeton, who had stated that the people had no chance in the contest, because the case must go at last to the United States Courts; that the people had no other chance. The speaker would not advise contest, but our liberties were in danger. We are only repeating history. The liberties of any people must go under eventually, unless all corrupt and insidious influences were continually watched by them. If there is such a prospect when these questions come to the courts of final resort, it is most alarming. Mr. Smith spoke at some length, and with much feeling, in regard to the construction of the Supreme Court of the United States. But the people have final arbitrament in the case. The people must elect Representatives in Congress who will reconstruct the courts in favor of the people and against the monopolists. Once a case was brought before the Lord Chief Justice of England. A man contracted to deliver coal at a certain price. Coal rose, because of a strike in the meantime, and the contractor had to pay the difference in the price to the man to whom he had promised to deliver. This was all wrong. Yet public opinion will always control the courts. Eight years after the Dred Scott decision no Judge in the United States would have dared to render a similar judgment, on account of the advance in public opinion. The people have the power at last. But the railroads have the power now. They are using their influence to the best advantage. A coal man told the speaker, a few days ago, that he must get some railroad to go into partnership with him, or he must give up business. It is a strange thing when freight is carried from points west of the Mississippi River cheaper than from points near Chicago. A coal mine owner at Brimfield wished cheaper transportation to Chicago in order that he might compete with Chicago dealers. Mr. Harris told him that he could not have a single car, simply because he (Harris) owned an interest in a competing mine. This shows that the railroads have the power to build up one set of farmers, one village, one district, one interest, at the expense of another. Peoria and the farmers of that vicinity are now being made wealthier at the expense of Kewanee and the farmers living in that neighborhood, by reason of cheaper freights from the former place. Mr. Smith rehearsed the history of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad between Galesburg and Quincy, saying that the farmers and citizens all along that portion of the route had been cheated out of their share in the railroad by an unjust sale of a first mortgage. Mr. Harris calls the owners and officials of the road gentlemen and not fools. The last part of his statement is undoubtedly true, but the conduct of the stockholders and officials does not show that they are gentlemen, when they go down to Springfield, and say, "If you take off one-sixth, we can make no dividends; and if you reduce our tariffs of rates one-twelfth, we can only pay 4 per cent." Since those fellows went down there with their story, the Legislature is strangely altered. The Hildrup bill has been so modified that it is mere dishwater, and nothing seems likely to be done.

The speaker read and commented on the following passage from a paper read by Mr. K. Ferguson, of Troy, at the meeting of the National Board of Trade, in New York:

Mr. Ferguson made a comparison of fourth-class freights charged by the different railroad lines for the last five years from the cities of Chicago, Toledo, and St. Louis; also, from six interior competing points in the States of Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, viz.: Mattoon, Decatur, and Paris, in Illinois; Terre Haute, in Indiana; and Keokuk and Dubuque, in Iowa, to New York City. He took the months of December, January, February, March, and April of each years, as those months only show what the railroads would do the year through if they had no water competition. The result of his estimate was that three-fourths of the Western producers' grain were given to the railroads to carry, the remaining fourth to market. There was a tendency towards consolidation among all through lines, crushing out all competition, and enabling two or three railroad kings to dictate to the people how much they shall pay for food, fuel, and clothing. "Already the railroad system of our country (comprising over 50,000 miles, and fast increasing) is in the hands of half a dozen men, who can to-morrow morning telegraph orders from their headquarters that will raise the barrel of flour you buy at noon $1 per barrel, the pork you buy one and two cents per pound, the beef you eat the same, the coal you burn $1 a ton, every bushel of grain in the country two, three, five, and ten cents per bushel, putting into their purses millions of dollars before night, to the disadvantage of every man, woman, and child, and to the benefit alone of a half dozen millionaires." The railroad corporations have gained the control of Legislatures. Yet "it is the people's land and money that helped to build the roads; it is the people's productions of land, loom, and furnace that furnish the freights for said roads, that are now run to see how much can be extorted from the people (to pay large dividends on stock that is watered and doubled every little while), instead of seeing how cheaply the freight could be carried, which is the only rule that should govern a properly constructed railroad managed in the interests of the people. The people, therefore, have a right to say what shall be a proper compensation for carrying their freight. There is great danger to every interest in our country,—financial, productive, manufacturing, and, above all others, the laboring interest. It demands our earnest attention and immediate action. Every moment but tightens the iron grip these railroad monopolies now have upon the people's throats." The real cost of transportation is only from one-fourth to one-third of the tariff now charged. According to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the amount of grain produced in the United States in 1871 was 1,519,776,100 bushels. Suppose that only two-thirds of this—1,000,000,000 bushels—were transported, we have the enormous sum of $245,000,000 extorted from the people, if that amount were shipped from Chicago, and the still greater sum of $300,000,000 on the same amount shipped from St. Louis. But as half of the amount was shipped from lesser points at higher rates, this sum would still be increased. But taking the two places, Chicago and St. Louis, we have an average of $272,500,000. This sum would in ten years pay the whole national debt. It would build and equip a double-track road of 3,400 miles in length, at a cost of $80,000 per mile, every year, almost long enough to reach from New York to San Francisco.

The corn raised on the Illinois prairies would never be worth less than 50 cents a bushel, and would be constantly consumed in New England and Liverpool, except for excessive charges.

There are too many Judases in the Legislature, too many men in the interests of railroads, too many men who are influenced by corrupt motives. Our railroads pay 10 per cent annually, which is disbursed as stock that goes on increasing at a compound interest, until it has amounted to an overwhelming sum. What is needed now is to get the railroads into proper legislative subjection. But this is not all. Crushing and degrading influences have been brought to bear upon the farmers, until they have come so low that they can hardly rise again. The warehouses and the Board of Trade of Chicago need looking after. Their course is hostile to the interest of the farmers. A keg of powder exploded under these institutions by some Guy Fawkes would do a service to the farmers of the State and to humanity at large. It is time that the farmers rose up in their might, and decided that they would never sell another pound of butter nor another bushel of corn until they could fix the price as they pleased. Mr. Smith closed his remarks with an appeal for the continuance of the warfare.

Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,

should be the motto of those who advocated the cause of the farmers. The farmers and their wives are truly the kings and queens of this world. Every time has its purpose, and every purpose its man. The farmers should begin at home, unite in town meetings, vote for the right man, send those who deceived them to Coventry, to Texas, or to Alaska. Remember that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Mr. Grover read a statement in reference to freight discriminations. It was as follows:

BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1873.

Sales of two cars corn on account of E. W. Lewis, Somonauk, Ill.:

Feb. 14—Two cars No. 1 light mixed, 775 bushels, at 73c		$565.75
Charges—Freight from Somonauk	$362.46	
Elevating and measuring	8.72	
Commission, 2½ per cent	14.15	—$385.33
Leaving a balance of		$180.42

The freight from Ottumwa, Iowa, is 5 to 10 cents per 100 pounds less to Boston than from Somonauk, being as follows: From Somonauk, 83c; Ottumwa, 73c.

Mr. Joseph Hart, Representative in the Legislature of the State from LaSalle County, and a genuine agriculturist, was called upon to tell the condition of things at Springfield. He described the interview with Mr. Harris. The gist of that gentleman's remarks was that the roads were all poor, very poor,—so poor that it was suggested that the hat should be passed around for their benefit. The estimated cost per mile of his roads was $48,000. Mr. Newell spoke a few minutes after Mr. Harris was done. He said that it cost $50,000 per mile to build the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Carter came next. He said they were willing to carry grain at 1 cent and 4 mills per ton per mile, and coal at 1 cent per ton per mile. Mr. Hart said to Mr. Carter that he and the farmers would accept the conditions so far as grain was concerned. That would be one-half of what is now charged for freights through to New York from the place of production. Mr. Hart corrected a misstatement made in the Chicago *Post*, referring to himself and Mr. Harris. He said further that he had not been bought as yet, although he did not know what might happen in the future.

He alluded to the authors of the Hildrup bill. No bill has thus far been reported, he said, satisfactory to either House. The various bills were alluded to by name, and the status of the railroad question in the Legislature generally reviewed.

The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

The Farmers' Club of Earlville is in a flourishing condition, having about 300 members. The feeling among them shows as yet no diminution in intensity.

Elgin, Kane County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 22.—Pursuant to notice, quite a number of the farmers of Kane, DuPage, and Cook Counties met at Elgin to-day to take into consideration matters of interest to them. On motion, S. W. Kingsley, of Barington, was made Chairman, and S. M. Slade, of Elgin, Secretary.

Dr. Tefft stated the object of the meeting to be to advise with each other as to the necessity of forming an organization to resist the encroachments of monopolies.

Benjamin Cox said a county organization now existed, and moved to organize a Town Club.

Mr. Feeland was very severe upon manufacturers and railroads. They were destroying the agricultural interests. He did not know how a remedy was to be effected, but hoped some way could be shown. He was certain that the farmers were naturally honest.

Dr. Tefft was in favor of some organization, so that they could work for mutual interests, in making purchases, securing better freight rates, etc.

Mr. Bishop was in favor of a law preventing the extension of patents. He also opposed the idea of making the West simply a producer, and the East a manufacturer. This doctrine met with no favor. Lawyers should not be permitted to do all the legislating, but the farmers should have more to say in making the laws. He was opposed to caucus work, and asked if Hurlbut would now misrepresent this district, if it were not for such system that permeated our politics. He further remarked that our fathers believed in revolution, and he did, too; and when monopolies tried to steal his farm, he proposed to fight.

A committee, consisting of L. Bartlett, Du Page County; D. S. Hammond, Cook County; B. Cox, John Keating, and H. E. Perkins, of Kane, was appointed to draft a constitution.

Adjourned till 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Constitution reported. The report was accepted, and adopted by sections.

A general discussion in regard to the injuries to farmers by the commission men, elevators, railroads, and almost every one except those who buy butter, eggs, and kindred products, was indulged in by Messrs. Bishop, Scofield, Slade, Marshall, and others.

Quite a discussion upon the question of admitting to membership others than farmers was had, all finally being permitted to join.

Mr. C. H. Larkin said all desired to have light. The more he thought upon this topic and examined its complications, the greater and more difficult did it seem. It in fact called into exercise every principle of our system of government; it embraced free trade, protection, laws of trade, production, and consumption, and we should approach it with care, and seek first to get all the light possible, and not refuse to look upon all sides. Railroads and all corporations had rights, and, before the people rose en masse, they must be certain of the route they desired to travel. He wanted light.

After a brief intermission, the following officers of the Club were elected: President, T. Bishop; Vice-President, L. Bartlett Wayne; Secretary, S. M. Slade; Treasurer, J. R. MacLean.

After some desultory discussion, the Club adjourned to meet on the second Saturday in April, in the Elgin Court-room.

Sugar Grove, Kane County.

A meeting of farmers was held at Sugar Grove, Ill., March 15. The Hon. Thomas Judd presided. Speeches were made by Dr. Hawley and Mr. Henry Chapman on the railroad question, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the farmers of Sugar Grove, feeling the enormous load of oppression forced upon us by the combined monopolies of the land, do hereby cement ourselves into one grand union for self-protection in all our varied interests.

Resolved, That we take up the glove that the Railroad King has thrown down to us, and, by united action, will restore equal rights and equal justice to the oppressed.

Resolved, That we deprecate in the strongest terms the arrogant assumption of power by the railroad monopolies in violating the laws of the land, and demand of our Legislative and Executive authorities to apply at once the sovereign balm the Constitution provides.

Resolved, That we will support no man for public office who does not give unmistakable evidence that his feelings and sentiments are identical with the interests of the farmer.

Clinton, De Witt County.

The farmers' clubs of De Witt County held a county convention at Clinton on the 17th inst. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we believe the times demand of us a calm deliberation, but decisive action, in our dealing with the various monopolies and combinations that oppose us.

2. That we believe in the old-fashioned doctrine that laws enacted by our legislators should be enforced at any cost, until repealed or pronounced unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal.

3. That we believe the times demand our united action, regardless of party affiliations, in the selection of men to make laws, execute laws, and sit in judgment on their validity; and that we will not support any man for any office who is not in sympathy with the farmers' organization, or who is now interested in, or in the employ of, any and all monopolies.

4. That we believe the Legislature, and not individuals, should provide for the payment of litigation necessary to enforce the Railway law; and that the General Assembly should give its immediate attention to the adoption of the necessary legislation required for the protection of all our citizens against these corporate monopolies, and that such legislation should have precedence of all others.

5. That whilst we may not, from any knowledge we have in possession, any reason to complain of the recent appointments as the Board of Commissioners, we do hereby express our decided disapprobation of the course pursued by his Excellency, Gov. Beveridge, in ignoring the expressed wish of the largest farmers' meeting ever held in the State.

6. That the Legislature, by its delay, has disregarded the wishes of the people by not passing a law forbidding public officers and legislators accepting free passes upon our railways; and that, whilst it is our duty to express our disapprobation of anything that looks to a bribe, or the neglect on the part of any of the members of the Legislature, we will not forget the faithful few who have been and remain faithful to the people's rights.

7. That we recommend that each and every township club select its purchasing agent, that manufacturers and all others interested may know who to confer with in the matter of cheaper purchasing.

Resolved, That we, the farmers of DeWitt County now in convention, do enter solemn protest against the action of the members of the last Congress in voting to increase the salary of the President of the United States, and also their own salaries.

Resolved, That we also demand of our Senators and Representatives in Congress the immediate repeal of the duty on salt and lumber.

Cambridge, Henry County.

At a recent farmers' convention at Cambridge, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent action of Congress, increasing the salaries of a portion of the officers of the General Government, is a dangerous departure from the simplicity and economy practised by the fathers of our Republic in the administration of the Government, and that, in view of our large national debt, and the amount of interest we must and will pay upon it till liquidated, and the embarrassed condition of the great mass of the people dependent directly or indirectly upon agriculture for their pecuniary success in life, by reason of the low prices they receive for the products of their labor and capital, such legislation shows an alarming tendency toward establishing a purse-proud, office-holding aristocracy, to rule for its own benefit a nation of meek and submissive serfs; and, whether such a result was or was not contemplated by the supporters of said measure, we fail to perceive even an excuse for its existence, and therefore demand its unconditional repeal.

Resolved, That the part of the said act in and by which the members of Congress who voted for its passage caused its provisions to travel backward, crawfish-like, over the past two years, and scoop out of the National Treasury $5,000 into their own pockets for each member of the last Congress, in addition to their salaries of $5,000 per year, previously fixed by law and well understood to be the limit of the pay they were expected to get when elected, and thus raising their pay to some $30 or $40 per day for the time they were actually employed, is a piece of financiering that does not accord with our views of either honesty or common decency.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Valuable Winter Sweet Apple---Farmers' Colleges and Granges---A Substantial Fence---The European Larch---Honey-Locust and Barberry for Hedges---How the Farmer Can Head Off the Railroad Monopoly by Growing Larch-Trees for Railroad-Ties---The Ben Davis Apple---The Wythe Apple---Horticulture for the Farmer---Preserving Fruit---The Producer Not a Manufacturer---Fish-Culture.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 22, 1873.

A VALUABLE SWEET APPLE.

When at Freeport, attending the meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, Mr. E. Ordway presented a sweet apple for name. I supposed it to be Sweet Romanite, as I had received the same apple from Mr. Stewart, of Quincy, under that name; but Mr. Ordway writes me that others consider it the Sweet Pearmain of the books. Whatever it may be, it is the best winter sweet apple, to my taste, that has thus far come under my observation The apple is of medium size; striped and deeply splashed with red; appears to be a good bearer, and is hardy. We have few valuable winter sweet apples, and this one should have a wider test. I presume Mr. O. will supply cions to those who request them with a stamp. I can do the same for a few days, until too far advanced to be sent with safety. Two or three years ago, I recommended a nurseryman to propagate this variety, and gave him a lot of cions; but with what result, I am not informed.

FARMERS' COLLEGES AND GRANGES.

Before me is an address by A. S. Welch, President of the Iowa Agricultural College, before the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. W. is not a member of the order, but speaks of it in the following terms:

Our bond of union is the congeniality of like pursuits. The leading purposes of the Farmers' College and the Farmers' Grange, though gained through different paths, are largely the same. The Grange seeks to aid the farmer by multiplying his means of intelligence, by giving him the mastery of all the better methods and processes of the farm, by quickening, intensifying, and elevating all the better elements of his social life. The Grange would secure the farmer against the torpidity of solitude and the extortions of monopoly; would kindle in his breast a steadier zeal and a sturdier courage; would touch all the labors of his hands with the glow of enthusiasm; and, in short, would do for him what skilfully-organized effort has already done for every other great human industry on the round earth. All this the Grange aims to do by means which are the most immediate and direct. All this also the Farmers' College strives to do by another method; by giving a knowledge, to such as will seek it, of all those practical sciences that underlie the processes of agriculture; by training and sending forth men who may become, as the years pass, the leaders in the grand movement which the Grange has inaugurated. It is in harmony with this noble purpose that the College, instead of draining the rural districts of their most promising youth, and graduating them to swell the over-crowded ranks of the law, or to wander in perpetual search of a vacant pulpit, sends back the farmer's son to the farm, so educated that he will revitalize all its operations, and give them a new and enduring interest. Such are the benign objects which these two great enterprises are organized to further. And, mark you, each seeks to accomplish its aims by *combined* effort,—the College, on a closer and more concentrated plan; the Grange, on a wider and grander scale. And what effort of men for the attainment of good, or for defense against evil, has ever reached its final triumph, since the world began, without combined effort? What progress, moral, social, or industrial, was ever achieved without combined effort? Combination is, in fact, the great instrument of progress. Civilization would relapse into barbarism without it.

Iowa may be proud of her Agricultural College, that aims to make the farmer's son a better farmer, and the mechanic's son a better mechanic, instead of fitting them for the law, the pulpit, office-seeking, and other over-crowded professions of life; that permits them to work on the farm or in the shop connected with the school, instead of pursuing a course of classic and literary studies that will fit them for some soft place other than the farm or the workshop. This is what it leads to:

And who shall dare say, in the face of all this marvelous advancement, this vast accumulation of the results of hard thinking, this imperative demand for skill, and experience, and judgment, and common sense, that farming is a dull, stupid, humdrum business; that only stupid, humdrum people should engage in it; that the brightest boy of the farmer's family must be unfitted for the farm by sending him to college to learn the dead languages, or crowned with a stove-pipe and dispatched to the city to engage in the more exalted (?) employment of selling needles, and buttons, and tape?

If President Welch is right in the above, some other Agricultural Colleges are decidedly wrong, for somehow they manage to send the boys away from the farm, instead of returning them to it better fitted for its duties. I would suggest some proper questions for the boys of our farmers' clubs to consider:

First—Which is the most desirable: $20 a month and board as a farm hand, or work at selling tape or doing the drudgery of some city warehouse at $25 and board yourself?

Second—To own a small farm on your own account, or to drive a team or be a street-car conductor in the city?

FENCING AND THE LARCH.

RURAL—SIR: I have a farm adjoining the limits of a pretty large town, with 295 rods of front or road exposure, and am unable so far to maintain a board fence in front of it. I think the last owner was entirely beaten by the ravaging of hungry cattle and lawless people. Teamsters going out of town after dark appear to find a good deal of convenience in a pine board fence, and the cattle readily find the panel which has been weakened by the loss of a board.

Now, I propose to set a wire fence outside my road boundary, with no more than 8-feet length of panel, for temporary use, and inside this fence plant some rapid-growing, hardy trees, to serve as posts for the support of the wires as soon as they be large enough. I would like to know if you think this, or something like it, will protect the fields from cattle, or if more wires are necessary. Five wires, No. 9, have seemed a satisfactory fence in many cases, which, to be sure, were less exposed.

A vital question in this case is, as to the kind of tree you would plant, if any, to make live fence-posts. Cottonwood, poplar, soft maple, and box elder are all rapid growers in similar soil (a sandy loam of some 4 feet depth, supported by clay); but no one about here has tried larches, and, remembering some favorable remarks of yours in THE TRIBUNE upon the use of them, I am prompted to ask if you would advise planting them in the place of posts for wire-fence. Can we grow the larch sufficiently for this use as easily and as quickly as the cottonwood? And which variety of larch do you recommend for my purpose? H.

If your fence was battened, there would be little trouble from depredators. Some fifteen years ago, the Illinois Central Railroad Company made a post-and-board fence on both sides of the road, from Champaign to Tolono, a distance of ten miles. It was a good pine-board fence; but the honest farmers, the honest renters, or some other evil-disposed persons, ruined the fence. One man, who rented a farm near by, was detected one night in taking a wagon-load of the boards that he had stripped from the fence; and it was found that he had stripped nearly a mile of fence for firewood. As a matter of course, Kansas had a new settler in a few weeks thereafter. About two years ago the Company repaired this fence with a new one, putting in arbor-vitæ, or what is called white cedar posts, putting on pine boards, and stripping or battening the posts. Since that time not a board has been taken from this fence of ten miles. In the first place, a man cannot, without the aid of a crowbar, loosen the boards, and the fence is left intact. I would advise H. to make a similar fence. The cost is not very great, and the fence will be much more efficient against both stock and the stealers of kindling-wood.

It would be very difficult to maintain a wire fence against growing trees, as the annual growth would soon cover the staples and the wire; and, in two or three years, the wire may rust off. A live fence of the honey-locust would no doubt answer a good purpose. The common barberry shrub will also make a good, strong hedge. The Japan quince is another shrub that is hardy, but of rather a slow growth to be popular.

As regards the larch, it would require ten or twelve years to attain a size sufficient to allow of attaching the wire; but it would be the best tree for that purpose named, as the injury to the tree would not make a rotten spot, as in most other deciduous trees. The European larch is one of the most valuable trees for the farmer to plant. In the spring of 1871, I planted 10,000 larches. They were about 1 foot high; the first year they grew about 4 foot, and last year they grew from 3 to 5 feet. They are planted 4 by 4 feet, and intended for posts and railroad ties in the near future. I propose to head off these monopolists some day by having ties to sell them at big figures. By the way, it would be a good thing to set a few thousand acres of larch for this purpose, when we would hold a monopoly of ties, and be ready to meet their high charges for freight and passage. Nearly all the European roads use larch timber for ties, at great cost, and our roads must also have them, and, if we do not grow them, they will do it themselves. There are millions of plants at Waukegan, ready for setting. What railroad company will offer a free pass for the farmer and his wife one year for the largest and best plantation of the larch planted for ties, not less than five acres, along the line of their road, and a free pass one year to the farmer for the second best? Let us see what road will be first to encourage this sort of monopoly,—not counting plantations set previous to 1873. For one, I would like to be tempted with a free pass for a year for Mrs. Rural and myself. Let us hear from you, gentlemen railroad managers.

THE BEN DAVIS APPLE.

Mr. Whittaker, of Warsaw, Ill., has sent me a small box of the Ben Davis apple, from the first tree of the kind planted in Hancock County. Mr. W. suggests that the fruit improves in flavor with the age of the trees. The specimens sent would indicate such to be the case. The tree in question was brought from Kentucky in 1829, forty-four years ago, and Mr. W. says that it is in a vigorous condition. The average yield has been 25 bushels a year. More than 500 bushels have been gathered from it since 1840.

For hardiness, and annual crops of showy fruit, this variety has become very popular; but, in point of fine flavor, is far behind Winesop, Smith's Cider, Jonathan, Minkler, and some other hardy sorts. We had better not plant too many of them at the expense of the above, for some day people may decide to judge apples by the taste, instead of the color of the skin.

THE WYTHE APPLES.

I have also to acknowledge cions of the Wythe apple, an Illinois seedling, from the Warsaw Horticultural Society.

THE FARMERS' HORTICULTURE.

At the last monthly meeting of the above Society Mr. Gregg, in advising the farmer to plant a garden and an orchard, said:

The pleasures and enjoyments resulting from horticultural pursuits cannot be determined by a cash value. Many of them are of such a character that money cannot purchase them. Pleasures of this character are not to be weighed by gold. Yet there is a money-value in horticulture to the farmer that ought not to be lightly esteemed. His apple, and pear, and peach trees (I say nothing about a commercial orchard), or his plat of berries, or rows of grapes, have a money-value in them of no small amount. A few barrels of apples for summer, fall, and winter use, a few baskets of pears, and peaches, and cherries, a few gallons of the various small fruits, for canning or preserving in many other forms, with which to grace the table each day in the year, have in them an actual cash value of no mean proportions. And he who has to provide for the wants and needs of a family, on a farm or elsewhere, who will produce and use them generously, will verify this assertion.

PRESERVING FRUITS.

We have many inquiries in regard to the best mode or plan of drying or preserving the apple and other fruit. The whole subject has been pretty well discussed at the winter-meetings of the various horticultural societies. All of the common modes are defective in this: that the process is too slow. In order to make white, clear samples, that have not been acidified, the preparation must be hastened, and the fruit at once placed in the dryer. Every housekeeper is aware of the fact that in paring and cutting up the fruit it changes color in a very few minutes, and that this coloring of the fruit reduces its value. The Alden process avoids this, not so much in the peculiarity of drying, as in the rapid manner of doing the work. This is a point that has been overlooked, and is but another proof of the separation between the producer and the manufacturer. Producing is an art or trade, if you please to call it, and manufacturing is another art or trade, quite distinct. Both must be learned in order to succeed. There is no question that one man may do both at different times, but it is not so clear that he can manage both at the same time.

In the Alden process, and that in common use, hot air is the element most in use. The sun-dried apples command a low price in market; the acidified, hot-air dried, the next; while those by the Alden process are nearly double the latter. Why is this? Not in the use of hot air, for both processes make use of it, but in the skill and appliances for its better use lies the secret.

And this brings us to the question, can the former, on his small apparatus, make as good a product as that by the large apparatus of the Alden factory? I say, most assuredly, we can, but we cannot do it so cheap; and this brings the whole subject down to the simple question, Will it pay?

The drying and preserving of fruits must be in the hands of those who make it a special study,—the factory. These men must purchase the fruit from day to day, prepare it for market, and sell it to their customers; while the farmer grows the fruit, and his market is the fruit-preparing factory. I have no doubt that an improvement may be made in this drying apparatus, by which a small apparatus may be put up for neighborhoods that have less quantities of fruit and vegetables to dispose of.

FISH-CULTURE.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., March 12, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been for many years an attentive reader of "Rural's" articles, and have learned much from them, and make no doubt that thousands of others like myself have great confidence in his judgment, and hence the more danger of their being misled or discouraged by his article on fish-culture, published in THE TRIBUNE of the 3d inst.

The part of the article that I object to reads: "But, to accomplish this, a large sum must be expended in making tanks, for these must be of solid masonry, so that the walls will stand frost, and of such height that the fish will not jump out of the water, or so as not to permit the mink and muskrat to feed on the fish, which they will do if permitted access to the ponds."

A house-cat is as likely to jump in the water as a fish out of it. Muskrat do not catch fish; mink do, and the best way is to trap them, and make their pelts pay for their board.

I presume "Rural" means, by solid wall, one laid in cement. Now, cement is unhealty to fish; besides, is likely to crack at the water-line, and, as frosty weather shrinks water in ponds, there probably will be more than one leak by spring. This has been my experience: Of three which I put in five years ago, I have not one that will hold water, though I used the best material and hired the best workmen I could find. Oak plank driven in end down is the best and cheapest article to dam with that I have found, and will last a lifetime.

As to the cost of preparing to raise fish, it is governed by the nature of the ground, the convenience of material, and the taste of the owner; but, ordinarily, ponds or tanks can be built to raise a given number of pounds of fish cheaper than comfortable quarters can be fixed to raise the same number of pounds of chickens. They require less care, and not cost one-fourth for feed that the chickens will.

A. PALMER.

If the tanks are properly set in the soil, there will be no leakage of consequence, even though some of the lower courses of stone are not laid in mortar. There may be locations where plank may be driven into the clay in order to make the pond, but that is not the case in the location that I visited, where walls must be made of timber or stone, and, as stone is near at hand, that is the cheapest material. The minks had better be kept out than to take your chance to trap them. The statement that muskrats do not eat fish is probably new to most people. Mr. Hammond assured me that they had been caught in the act, and had to be lifted out of the tanks with the aid of a pitchfork. That fish will jump out of the water is not either new or startling. In a tank, in springing after insects, they often land on the dry wall, and cannot get back. To prevent this, Mr. Hammond placed a row of plank on the masonry, so high as to prevent this loss. A tank 6 feet wide and 30 feet long with 5,000 or 10,000 fish, is a different thing from a common brook, with its scanty supply of wild trout. Here the fish are tame, and confined to a small space, and within easy reach of their enemies, and even the house-cat is not so averse to water as to deter her from fishing.

Mr. A. Palmer may be so favorably located that little expense need be incurred; but along the Fox River, and in most places in our prairie country, a large outlay is required to make fish-breeding and fish-growing a success.

After cement has once set firmly in the wall, there is no reason to suppose that it would be injurious to the fish; but cement is not required in laying up these tank-walls, nor is it necessary that they be water-tight, unless they are constructed above ground,—a plan that no practical man would recommend. A full and free discussion on all these points will be of value at this time. I might tell a story about trapping mink that have cost one man more, in the loss of trout, than it would have cost him to have made tanks of masonry. He scoops his ponds in the gravelly bed of the springs, and loses no trout by jumping out of water. He now and then traps a mink, while many other mink feed on his trout nightly. In case a tank is made, in places where leakage endangers it, it will need to be puddled with clay, both at the bottom and sides of the wall, as the same is being constructed. In this way, cracks or defects in the tank will do no damage.

Fish-culture is beginning to attract attention as a paying investment, and we need all the light that can be given on the subject. RURAL.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Nebraska Legislature is ordered to convene in special session, March 27, to rectify an act done at the late session, in reference to county boundaries, which act left here and there whole sections of country unattached and outside the protection of law.

—The Alabama Legislature refuses to appoint a committee to ascertain the truth of the assertion of the New York *Sun*, that $1,000,000 of the bonds authorized by the Court-House Legislature had been sold.

—Gov. Hartranft has vetoed a bill of the Pennsylvania Legislature donating $75,000 to sufferers by the Somerset (Pa.) fire, because such an appropriation opens a big leak in the Treasury; and he recapitulates a list of Pennsylvania horrors to show how the thing would work.

—Administration editors find it necessary to say a good word for the President. This is from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*:

Some of the President's enemies are trying to saddle the responsibility for the "back-pay swindle" on to him. He might have refused to sign the bill. But by so doing he would have given rise to a great deal of public inconvenience, and might have rendered necessary the calling of a special session of the Forty-third Congress. The rascally members who contrived and passed the bill purposely tacked it on to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, upon which depends the running of the whole Government machinery for the coming year. To defeat the increase of salaries, the President would have been compelled to veto the whole bill, and to veto the whole bill would have involved the necessity of an extra session of Congress. Under these circumstances, he doubtless thought it best to put his signature to the bill. Had he refused and called for another session, every Democratic journal would have attacked him and falsified his motives.

—The editor of the Woodstock (Ill.) *Sentinel* regrets that the President did not "espouse the people's side" in the matter of the salary steal, but says:

We presume, however, that he is tired of strife, and, rather than render a contest necessary, and an extra session of Congress inevitable, he has signed a bill, and postponed a struggle which must some day come, between the people and the office-holding class.

"Tired of strife" is good. But, when the President said, "Let us have peace," did he mean that his piece should be $50,000?

—Senators and Representatives in the Forty-second Congress (of infamous memory) may read their fate in this letter of Thomas Jefferson, written to Albert Gallatin, June 16, 1817:

According to the opinion I hazarded to you a little before your departure, we have had almost an entire change in the body of Congress. The unpopularity of the Compensation law was completed by the manner of repealing it, as to all the world except themselves. In some States, it is said, every member is changed,—in all, many. *Many have been left out because they received the advanced wages.* I have never known so unanimous a sentiment of disapprobation, and what is remarkable is, that it was spontaneous. The newspapers were almost entirely silent, and the people not only unruled by their leaders, but in opposition to them. I confess I was highly pleased with this proof of the innate good sense, the vigilance, and the determination of the people to act for themselves.

—It is usual, after the adjournment of a Congress, to throw away the list of its membership. This year, however, and for some years to come, the list of the Forty-second Congress will be everywhere available for ready reference.

—This doesn't seem to be a good season for conscientious Congressmen. Ninety-eight of them had conscientious scruples against voting the money for themselves, but only three have had scruples about keeping it. "Don't go fishing on Sunday, my son; but, if you do go, always bring home the fish."—*St. Louis Globe.*

—The Xenia (Ohio) *Gazette*, a Republican paper, expresses itself in the following plain language with reference to the salary-steal: "Every man who voted to pay the outgoing Congressmen $5,000 additional salary ought to be penitentiaried for life. Every mother's son of them is a thief, and should suffer a thief's punishment."

—Shame, shame, that the Senate of the United States should become so prostituted! Shame that it should contain members who so far forget their high office as to barter away their honor and make the office an article of bargain and sale!—*Pekin (Ill.) Register.*

—Any adjournment of the Legislature before passing a stringent Railroad law, and provisions for its enforcement, will not be satisfactory to the people.—*Wenona (Ill.) Index.*

—The railroad and other monopolies that exist to-day are infinitely more dangerous to the Republic than Slavery was. Outwardly they are not so degrading and debasing; they do not leave the moral stain upon the body politic that, while it lasted, that peculiar institution did; but we doubt if the crimes committed by and in the name of Slavery exceed those which have been perpetrated by our gigantic monopolies during the last ten or fifteen years. Legislatures have been bribed and bought by wholesale, corruption has established itself openly and defiantly in more than three-fourths of the States of the Union; while municipalities by the hundred have humbly registered the decrees of the moneyed kings. The whole theory of Republican government has been overturned, and, in the name of the people, the railroad and other monopolies have virtually become the masters of the country. They mould legislation, and have their paid advocates in our representative bodies, from the highest down to the lowest. No act can pass which they do not approve, and scarcely a law can be executed which they oppose. They own Judges and Courts, as well as Legislatures and Congresses, and more than one of the representatives of these corporations is to-day aspiring even to the Presidency itself.—*Washington (D. C.) Republican.*

—It is evident that the country is being slowly awakened from its apparent lethargy. The revolutionary rumblings in the Northwest are but signs of a political earthquake which, though long repressed by the arts of fraud and force, is as certain to come as the sun is to complete its diurnal progress. Official corruption, the Protective system, the aggressive career of the National Banks, excessive taxation, the shameless public grants, extravagance and theft (everywhere flaunting their twin figures in the public gaze), are about at last producing the fruit that might have been reasonably expected. The people are becoming startled as from a deep sleep, and everywhere the notes of preparation are being sounded for a merciless crusade on corporations and corruptions.—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.*

—Commenting upon the President's Cabinet appointments, the Springfield *Republican* says: "We share the undisguised suspicion of the whole country that the nomination of Mr. Richardson is one of the worst ever made by the President; not that there is anything offensive in the character of Mr. Richardson, but that he is an imitator and a small edition of his predecessor, when the country cannot afford imitations and abridgements. The country is in that position when it needs to 'get the best' unabridged."

—A more serious objection consists in the fact that it is very generally believed that Richardson is to be looked upon in fact as no distinct man at all—no individuality—but merely as a hand at the end of Benjamin F. Butler's arm.—*New York Sun.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 3d; white, 11s 6d@11s 8d; club, 11s 10d@12s 4d. Corn, 27s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LONDON, March 22.—To-day is a holiday. The Stock Exchange is closed. The weather is fair throughout England to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9⅛@9¼d; Orleans, 9⅜@9½d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 27s 6d.

Pork, 60s. Cheese, 73s. Cumberland, 36s 6d. Short ribs, 38s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.—There was an improved demand with the jobbers for nearly all descriptions of cotton goods, and the market closed quite strong. Woolens are in better request. Eastern clothing manufacturers have commenced buying heavy woolens. "Polka spot" white ground prints and percales are active. Plain dress fabrics are in demand, but woven cotton striped goods are quiet. Foreign goods are more active with the jobbers. Black mohairs, alpacas, and colored Orleans cloths are very brisk, and firm in price. The dry goods imports for the week are $2,987,416, a heavy decrease from last year.

Pittsburgh Live-Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 22.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $6.25@6.50; stockers, $3.25@4.25; common, $4.50@5.50.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals light; best, $6.00@6.50; medium, $5.00@5.50; common, $4.50.

HOGS—Market slow; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.60@5.90; Yorkers, $5.00@5.20.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 22.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair shipping demand; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.40@6.50; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@7.75; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.15@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal quiet. Wheat higher; but advance asked checks business; receipts, 5,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.68; held at $1.70; white State, $1.85; white State Western, $1.95. Rye and barley unchanged. Malt quiet; State, $1.15. Corn more active, chiefly for old for export; receipts, 23,000 bu; new mixed Western, 65½@66c; old do afloat, 66c; do in store, 63½@64c; white, 67c. Oats a shade firmer; holders not offering freely; receipts, 22,000 bu; new mixed Western, 46@49c; old do in store, 51@51½c; black, 45@48c; white, 49@51c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; 8½c. Timothy quiet; $3.60@3.85.

EGGS—In good demand; Western, 21½@26c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Steadier, at 40@55c for crop of '72.

LEATHER—In good demand at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Active and firm; XX Ohio, 60c; tubed, 65c; unwashed, 28@32c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 16½@18½c. Sugar dull. Molasses quiet. Rice steady at 7¾@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, but more active; new mess, $16.00; prime mess, $14.75@15.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams, 11@12½c; shoulders, 6¾@7c; middles quiet; short rib, 8⅜c; city, long clear, 8½c. Lard steadier; Western steam, 8 7-16c; kettle, 8¾@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western, 18@31c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.20¾. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 36c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 26½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 64½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 80c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong; mess pork, $15.50@16.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼@6½c; clear rib, 8¼@8⅜c; clear, 8¾c, all packed. Hams firm; plain, 13@13½c; sugar-cured, 13¼@14c; sales for August, 16c. Lard firm; tierces, 8¼@8⅜c; prime steam, 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Firm, at 85@86c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 15¼@16c; low middling, 17¼@17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active at $6.00@10.25. Corn easier at 62½@65c. Oats quiet at 47c. Corn meal lower; $2.65.

HAY—Dull at $22.00@28.00.

BRAN—Dull; $18.00@19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, $16.50. Lard and bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring, $1.21; regular soft No. 3 do, $1.33; No. 3 red fall, $1.65. Corn dull and a shade lower, closing unsettled; No. 2, 31½@32c on east track; 33@33½c in elevator. Oats—No. 2, 27c on east track; 28½c in elevator. Barley firm; for good No. 2, 80@85c. Rye dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $15.25@15.50. Bulk meats nominal; buyers and sellers apart. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6½c; short ribs, 8⅝c; clear, 8¾@9c.

WHISKY—Dull; 87c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer feeling, but prices unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 held at $1.68; No. 2, $1.63. Corn 44@45c. Oats steady; No. 1 State at 39c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Firm; car lots, 15½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.89; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.79; amber Michigan, $1.66½@1.67; spot, $1.67½@1.68; April No. 1 red, $1.70@1.71. Corn dull; a shade lower; high mixed, 39c; spot, 41c; May, low mixed, 38½c; white, 42c; no grade, 37½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33c; rejected, 31c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.93 bid, no sales; No. 1, $1.87; amber, $1.67. Corn steady at 42½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$4.70@4.85.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull lower, $7.50@7.85. Wheat quiet at $1.65@1.68. Corn quiet at 39@40c. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork nominal at $15.00@15.25 Lard quiet; steam nominal at 7¾@8c; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats firmly held; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7¾c; demand at ⅛c less. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8¼@8⅜c; clear, 8⅝c.

WHISKY—Firm at 85c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—BRAN—Good supply and lower; 90c.

HAY—Lower; prime, $26.00; choice, $29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $17.00. Bacon firmer; 7¼@9¾@10¼c. Hams, 15½c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at 90@95c.

GROCERIES—Coffee easier; 17½@19½c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales 5,800 bales; ordinary, 13½c; good ordinary, 16½c; low middling, 17½c; middling, 18¾c; middling Orleans, 18⅞c. Receipts, 3,527 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 62 bales; stock, 212,212 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 22.—Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn quiet; sales of 2,200 bu No. 2 in store at 52c; 2 cars on track at 50c. Oats nominal at 42c. Rye neglected. Barley quiet; sales of Western at 88@95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce. Corn dull. Oats nominal.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and easier. Wheat dull; red, $1.95@1.97; No. 1 Minnesota spring, $1.75. Corn firm; yellow, 59@60½c. white, 65c. Rye, 85c. Oats dull; 49@50c. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and drooping; pork, $16.00@16.50. Lard, 8¾@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¾c; refined, 18½c.

WHISKY—92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat steady and unchanged. Corn scarce and steady; mixed Western, 59@60c. Oats quiet; mixed Western, 46@48c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork, $16.25@16.50. Lard dull, at 8¼@8¾c. Bulk shoulders, 5¾@6c; rib sides, 7½c; clear, 7¾@8c; bacon shoulders, 6¾@7c; rib sides, 8¼@8½c; clear rib, 8¾@9c.

WHISKY—Nominal, at 90½c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Triumphant Record.

In glancing back at the history of proprietary medicines in this country, it becomes at once evident that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the most successful of them all. The record of its triumph covers a period of about twenty years, and during that time it has probably restored to health and vigor a greater number of debilitated invalids than all other tonics and alteratives combined. The amount of disease and suffering that has been prevented by its extensive use as a preventive medicine is, of course, unascertainable, but it is a well-known and undisputed fact that the malaria which generates periodic fevers and many other distressing and dangerous disorders seldom, if ever, produced any injurious effect upon systems that have been fortified in advance by a course of this invaluable vegetable tonic.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st.—Regular convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work.

Monday evening, April 7, special business, election of a Treasurer. By order of the M. E. H. P.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at 154 LaSalle-st. to the CHICAGO MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' MAMMOTH

LUCKY CLUB

Of One Thousand Tickets to the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of Public Library of Kentucky. Subscription will be closed in a few days. Drawing positive on April 8. All gifts drawn by the Club will belong to the common fund, and each member will be paid from it by the Treasurer in exact proportion to the money paid in by each subscriber. Who wants to share in $100,000 to $300,000 worth of gifts? Full information on application as above.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

OF THE GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF THE

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

OF

John V. Farwell & Co.

We have fully decided to close this Department on SATURDAY NEXT, the 29th inst.

To insure the closing out of the remainder of our Immense Stock, we shall offer the ENTIRE BALANCE at still greater reduction in price.

Immense Sacrifice ON PLAIN & FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES, EDGINGS, HOSIERY, FANS, DRESS GOODS, &C.

SPRING GOODS.

New Spring Importations!

ELEGANT NOVELTIES.

Talmas, Costumes, &c.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth and Madison and Market-sts.,

Will, on MONDAY, March 24, make the first Spring exposition of fashionable garments in their Cloak and Suit Departments, comprising Black Cashmere Talmas, Dolmans, Tunics, &c. Camel's Hair Tunics, in the new shades; Cloth Talmas and Jackets for early Spring wear.

Novelties in Spring Costumes in Silk, Cashmere, and other desirable fabrics.

Also their new importations in Thread and Llama Lace Points, Llama Jackets, Vests, Mandarines, Tunics, Christines, Talmas, Favorites, &c., &c. Inspection invited.

DRY GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

No. 329 West Madison-st.,

OFFER

Lot of White Piques at 15 cts. yard, just half price.

Lot White Piques, Hair Cord with Satin Stripe, 25 cts., worth 60 cts.

Rich White Piques, in very choice styles, 45 cts., formerly $1.00.

Bargains in Marseilles Quilts, Table Linens, Towelings and Housekeeping Goods.

Black and White Serge Plaids 20 cts., half price.

English Prints 18 cts., worth 30 cts.

New Shades in Mohairs, Alpacas, Poplins, &c., at 37 1-2 cts., very cheap.

New Shades in all-Wool Cretones at 40 and 50 cts., regular value 65 and 80 cts.

Bargains on Cheap Dress Goods Tables at 18, 20 and 25 cts. yard.

Japanese Silks about half price.

Cheapest Stripe Spring Silks in the city.

Great Bargains in all-Silk Black Gros Grains from $1, $1.15, $1.25, and $1.50 up to richest qualities.

Bargains in Spring Style Ottoman Shawls.

Cottons and Sheetings of all grades at very low prices.

MUSICAL.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANO.

20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.

Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.

These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT. Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

FINANCIAL.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY,

BROKERS IN STOCK PRIVILEGES,

No. 47 Exchange Place, N. Y.

$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock at any time in 30 or 60 days. $125 and commission will purchase an A 1 contract (same time and terms as stock) on $50,000 American gold coin. No further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. All names on all contracts negotiated. For further particulars, write for our "Explanatory Circular," just issued, with practical illustrations. We refer to Messrs. Hewson, Hilbreth & Co., and Messrs. Scott, Strong & Co., New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of H. G. Burdick & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. G. BURDICK,
E. M. WINEMANN.

Chicago, March 15, 1873.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 22.

The supply of money for nearly all classes of loans continues abundant in this market. Some of the banks would be glad to increase their discounts at the regular 10 per cent, and, in some instances, are offering call loans on Government bonds, and some other collaterals, at 7 and 8 per cent. There is a good deal of paper in the street, but the amount of desirable paper offered is not equal to the supply of money, and prime commercial paper is easily disposed of at 10 to 12 per cent. For loans on real estate mortgages, also, the supply of money is fully as great as the demand, and while we hear of no decline in rates of interest on this class of loans yet, the amount of money seeking such investment makes it possible some concessions may be made by the lenders.

The increasing amount of money "in the street" during the past year has encouraged a great many merchants, speculators, and traders to rely more and more on this source of supply. This is perfectly legitimate, and, from present prospects, the trade in money in this way is likely to increase largely from year to year as it does in all great centres of financial activity.

New York exchange is steady at 25c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

The clearings of the Chicago Banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,410,289.72	$315,256.38
Tuesday	2,984,502.07	284,197.73
Wednesday	2,810,915.73	334,033.06
Thursday	2,767,809.09	243,617.05
Friday	3,068,991.25	274,856.92
Saturday	2,920,082.73	262,224.28
Total	$17,962,491.59	$1,714,185.62
Corresponding week last year	14,173,591.22	1,429,542.04

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	135	...
Commercial National Bank	137	140
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	100	115
Corn Exchange National Bank	117	120
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	110	...
National Bank of Commerce	100	110
Chicago City Railway	165	167½
West Division Railway	...	190
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	113
Babcock Extinguisher	...	50
Elgin Watch Company	102	...
Chamber of Commerce	95	...
Traders' Ins. Co	99½	101

SALES.

$5,000 Commercial National Bank at 137.
7,200 Chicago City Railway at 167½.
9,300 National Bank of Commerce at 100.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115⅜	116
5-20s of '64	115⅜	116
5-20s of '65	116⅜	117
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅞	115
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅜	117
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116½
10-40s	110⅜	111
U. S. 5s (New Issue)	113⅜	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s 92 @95		...
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108⅛@	109½
Gold Exchange	...	115¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	115½	115⅜
160's, not War 1812	170	185
120's, not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Gold opened at 115⅜@115⅝, sold at 115¾, and closed at 115¼@115⅝. Loans were made at 3 to 8 for carrying. Daily clearings, $58,060,000.

Governments and State bonds were dull.

Money ruled easier to-day, owing to the favorable bank statement, and a disposition on the part of money-lenders to make two days' interest. Early transactions were at 1-32, but in the afternoon there was a gradual decline to 4 per cent. The bank statement was more favorable than generally expected. An analysis shows a net gain of $481,175 in legal reserve, as $217,225 in excess of the 25 per cent required.

The specie-export for the week was $705,674.

In stocks the dealings were very slim, though there was a slight rally at the very wind up, when Erie reached 65½ the regular way, and ½ better buyer three days. Pacific Mail was up to 55½, and Harlem to 123. Western Union moved at 87½@87¾, and New York Central at 101½, 101, and 101⅜. The day was one of the most uninteresting of the season.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119	Coupons, '67	117
5-20s of '62	116	Coupons, '68	116½
Coupons, '64	116	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65	117	Currency 6s	113½
Coupons, '65 (new)	115	New 5s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Virginias, old	51
Tennessees, old	81½	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	44		

STOCKS.

Canton	99	St. Paul pfd	75⅞
W. U. Tel	87½	Wabash	72⅞
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	85½
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	80½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	74	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	55½	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	101½	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Erie	65½	C., C. & C.	87¼
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	110
Harlem	132½	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	39
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	115
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	34¾
Northwestern	89	Union Pacific bonds	85½
Northwestern pfd	88	Central Pacific bonds	103½
Rock Island	114½	Del. Lack. & Western	100½
N. J. Central	103½	B. H. & Erie	4½
St. Paul	56⅜		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	13,405	3,993	10,674	2,563
Wheat, bu	27,705	3,822	12,471	3,217
Corn, bu	74,130	40,750	13,956	7,170
Oats, bu	34,780	18,840	49,075	9,650
Rye, bu	1,417	1,812	770	3,069
Barley, bu	9,160	3,946	16,303	6,951
Grass seed, lbs	69,535	111,487	163,792	66,747
Flax seed, lbs	470	....	64,250	43,010
Broom corn, lbs	14,500	160	....	20,340
Cured meats, lbs	280,500	96,280	722,880	784,157
Beef, brls	....	40	....	24
Pork, brls	79	374	261	....
Lard, lbs	32,780	26,070	272,400	156,825
Tallow, lbs	39,290	21,100	54,210	45,275
Butter, lbs	48,032	27,155	8,200	12,020
Dressed hogs, No	83	295	....	126
Live hogs, No	8,566	6,196	8,447	6,016
Cattle, No	1,237	1,525	2,691	2,255
Sheep, No	644	1,506	1,443	1,719
Hides, lbs	87,555	137,594	145,108	48,313
Highwines, brls	545	402	1,226	333
Wool, lbs	17,798	9,850	8,000	12,210
Potatoes, bu	8,326	1,330	....	....
Lumber, M feet	570	750	1,296	954
Shingles, M	1,904	2,488	1,606	1,159
Lath, M	25	40	120	58
Salt, brls	....	....	235	909

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,602 bu wheat; 247 bu corn; 378 bu rye; 3,576 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 18,824 bu wheat; 22,963 bu corn; 4,539 bu oats; 2,376 bu rye; 10,266 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 66 cars wheat; 119 cars corn; 14 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 6 cars barley. Total, 207 cars, or 81,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	March 22, 1873.	March 15, 1873.	March 23, 1872.
Flour, brls	66,870	60,087	21,753
Wheat, bu	195,540	261,359	16,808
Corn, bu	515,345	450,580	190,573
Oats, bu	260,335	274,068	75,800
Rye, bu	7,643	11,280	6,150
Barley, bu	65,510	88,600	27,506
Dressed hogs, No	65,123	4,652	38,759
Live hogs, No	14,055	48,681	12,606
Cattle, No	7,373	14,732	9,553
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	54,740	57,642	18,797
Wheat, bu	82,774	74,126	26,775
Corn, bu	111,593	103,564	66,816
Oats, bu	177,138	163,343	55,404
Rye, bu	4,130	3,467	11,877
Barley, bu	79,108	70,715	53,562
Dressed hogs, No	50,996	2,979	36,138
Live hogs, No	11,531	52,941	10,255
Cattle, No	3,744	11,562	6,543

Ira Y. Munn announces that he intends, ere long, to publish statements which will place the conduct of the firm of Munn & Scott in a different light. We know not the nature of the proposed publication, but if it will reveal the true bottoms to the wheat-bins that were floored over a few months ago, it will do "a power of good" to a long-suffering mercantile community.

The stocks of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, in Toronto on the 17th inst. were 542,318 bu, against 400,699 bu a year previously, and the stock consisted much more largely of spring wheat, which is not wanted in the United States. The stocks now held in the whole of Canada are reported at the equivalent of 3,800,000 bu wheat, whereas the largest stock at the same time in any previous year was 2,100,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day, with an easier feeling in the principal breadstuffs, though receipts were less than usual, and Eastern advices were generally of a firmer character. The trading all round was almost entirely local in its character, there being no inquiry of consequence for shipment.

The demand for staple domestic and foreign dry goods continues uninterruptedly active, and buoyant tone still permeates the market. The attendance of interior buyers, from points near and remote, is noticeably large for this season of the year, and, while their purchases seem mainly restricted to supplying consumptive wants, the aggregate distribution of goods is considerably larger than at a corresponding period last year. Values were without appreciable change, though in some of the favorite brands of unbleached and bleached cottons, ticks, and denims an advance is talked of. The condition of the grocery market was unchanged in any essential particular, the demand continuing large and prices maintaining the extreme firmness that has characterized them for the past fortnight or more. The attendance of buyers in person was not as large as on some of the preceding days of the week, but there was an increase in the number of mail orders, and the volume of sales was satisfactory. An advance of a ¼c in McBride's White Lily soap was the only appreciable change in values. In the butter market there was rather more doing on local account, and prices of good to choice qualities were sustained with a fair degree of firmness. In the absence of any considerable inquiry for low grades, the market for such remains weak and unsettled. As yet there is no material accumulation of any grade. Canned goods were moving freely at full previous rates. Corn, tomatoes, succotash, and some other articles enumerated in the list, are in light stock, and will probably advance before the season is over. Cheese was strong at the advance lately established. Prices are again higher in Liverpool, and holders anticipate a further upward movement here. In the coal market there was nothing new to note. Orders were few and small, and prices were not subjected to any material change. The dried-fruit trade was reasonably active, so far as foreign assortments were concerned, but was dull for domestics. Prices underwent no quotable change. Fish remain firm at former quotations. Hay was dull and easy. Hides and leather were moving freely at the quoted prices. No change took place in prices of oils, the market ruling steady at yesterday's rates.

Trade at the lumber yards is only fair, the quoted prices being sustained, except for common grades of building material, which are in liberal supply, and subject to slight concessions in effecting sales. Metals, nails, and iron continue to meet with an active inquiry, and prices are ruling strong. Tin plate especially is firm, owing to the advancing tendency of prices at the East and in England. Brick, lime, cement, and other materials are meeting with more inquiry, and prices are becoming steadier. The features of the wool, hops and broom corn markets were substantially the same as those heretofore existing. Wool remains dull and weak; and the demand for hops is still of a limited character, while the better qualities of broom corn continue to meet with a fair inquiry from manufacturer. Timothy seed was less active than on Friday, but firm at the recent advance. Hungarian and millet were in good demand and firm. Clover remains quiet and unchanged. Poultry was in fair request, and choice stock ruled firm. Eggs were active at 16 @17c. The supply of potatoes is still large and car lots are dull at about 50c on track. Green fruits were in fair request on local account, at former prices.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, with a very light demand, and not much offering. Cash sales were reported of 100 brls at 86½c per gallon. The market closed steady.

Lake freights were quiet, but ½c higher, the feeling among holders being very strong, as they know they will have more business offered them than they can handle, and think this will enable them to name their own prices. The unengaged grain room was figured up to-day, and found to consist of about 600,000 bu. There was quite an outcry against a rumored corner in freights; but, as stated elsewhere, there was probably no good ground for the charge. A total of three charters was reported, which will carry out 94,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 14c. Wheat to do by sail was nominal at 15c.

Provisions were dull, and again easier. The greatest weakness was in mess pork, which fell off 20@25c per brl, in sympathy with reported dullness in New York, though our local hog market was strong. It is expected that there will be free offerings of April pork before this month is out, and that helps to weaken the confidence of buyers. Lard was very quiet, and 2½c per 100 lbs lower. Meats are in moderate demand for shipment, but buyers generally insisted on concessions, which holders would not grant; hence, little trading. Quotations on meats were unchanged, except that shoulders were a shade firmer, having recently declined without company. Hence, they were relatively lower than other meats, and the first symptom of a demand was sufficient to cause more strength. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.40@14.50; do seller April, $14.37½@14.40; do seller May, $14.70@14.75; do seller June, $14.90 @14.95; do seller July, $15.15@15.20; prime mess, $13.00; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.82½@7.85; do seller April, $7.85; do seller May, $8.02½; do seller June, $8.20. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10c for 20-lbs; 10½@10⅝c for 18-lbs; 11@11¼c for 17-lbs; 11⅝@12c for 16-lbs; 12@12¼c for 15-lbs; and 12½@12⅝c for 14-lb averages. Dry salted meats quotable at 4⅝c for shoulders; 6⅝@6⅞c for long clear; 7⅛@7¼c for short ribs; and 7¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5⅛@5¼c. English meats, 7@7⅛c for Cumberlands; 7⅜@7½c for short ribs; 7⅛c for short clear; 12½@13½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6¼c for shoulders, 8¼c for clear ribs, 8½c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅜c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork (last evening), at $14.75; 100 brls do at $14.50; 1,000 brls do, seller April, at $14.40; 500 brls do, seller May, at $14.75; 250 tcs lard, seller May, at $8.02½; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅝c; 30 boxes do at 5⅜c; 250 boxes do at 5¼c; 200 brls tallow at 7⅛c.

The packers and warehousemen report the following as the stocks of provisions on hand in this city, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1873.	1872.
Mess pork, brls (new)	52,789	95,162
Mess pork, brls (old)	30,000	....
Pork, other kinds, brls	911	6,613
Lard, tcs	43,860	38,396
S. P. hams, lbs	33,553	17,910
Shoulders, lbs	5,780,000	8,803,319
Short ribs, lbs	9,322,000	6,663,323
Short clear, lbs	5,007,000	3,679,635
Rough sides, lbs	....	238,451
Cumberlands, lbs	....	72,832
Long clear, lbs	....	1,834,055

There are about 1,000,000 lbs of Cumberlands and long clear in store here, but are being boxed for immediate shipment and not taken in account.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending March 20, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also, comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Shld's, lbs.	Mid'ls, lbs.
W'k en'g Mar. 20	3403	2551	1309	1380450	4701400
Same week 1872.	1676	3321	2067	994458	2081918
Since Nov. 1,'72	158436	150464	42494	31103303	132017701
Same time '71-2.	65548	135587	45484	23477097	82246540

Flour was quiet, and quoted steady, the demand being scarcely large enough to give holders an opportunity of offering to reduce quotations, if they had been willing to do so. The local demand was light, and shippers were not anxious to take hold. We note that arrangements have been made to send 5,000 brls through this city from San Francisco to New York, and that two car-loads of California flour were offered on our floor to-day, while the same firm received an order to ship 400 brls through to Glasgow. Thus in one day Chicago acts as the connecting link between Europe and the Golden State. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 60 brls white winter extras, on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 600 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.25; 200 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,110 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.50, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.25	@ 4.50
Bran	10.50	@11.00
Middlings	11.00	@15.00

Wheat was irregular, at an average decline of ⅜@½c from the closing quotations of Friday. The market was dull, with very little demand for anything but the April option, which was artificially excited at times by a cause purely local. Liverpool was quoted unchanged, and New York was reported firm, with no change in quotations. Hence there was nothing in the dispatches to vary the tone here, and the market would have been quiet, as usual on Saturday, but for a local speculative fever of the *quotidian* type. The shipping demand was nothing except for a few car lots of the lower grades, and there was no capitalistic inquiry for No. 2, in the absence of a call for May options. The course of the wheat market during the past few days has been remarkably steady, considering that the pressure brought to bear upon it was very strong, from both sides. A large number of puts were sold at the extraordinarily high price of $3.00 per 1,000 bu to deliver April wheat at $1.20 during this week. Hence the sellers of these privileges were interested in not allowing the market to go below $1.20; and whenever it touched a point a shade below that, so that the buyers of the privilege could make a profit by taking hold, the sellers at once bid up to stave off deliveries. On the other hand the bear element has moved earth, and possibly tried to move heaven, on their side; and it was rumored yesterday that they had chartered all the available freight room in the harbor, for the sole purpose of preventing shipment by holders, and thus forcing a drop by anticipations of a glut. We have good reason to believe that this rumor was unfounded. Now that the time for delivery on the above named privileges is past, there may be a turn. Seller April opened to-day at $1.20¼, declined to $1.19¾, advanced to $1.20⅝, and settled down steadily to $1.20@1.20⅛ during the greater part of the regular session, closing at $1.20⅛. Seller May averaged 4c higher than April. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, ranged at $1.19½@1.19¾, closing at the outside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 sold at $1.20@1.20¼, according to date. No. 1 spring was inactive and nominal at $1.27@1.28; No. 3 do was in fair demand at $1.07½@1.07¾ for regular, and $1.08¼ @1.08¾ for current receipts. Rejected spring was quiet at 93½@94½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu; No. 2 spring fresh at $1.20¼; 7,200 bu do at $1.20¼; 800 bu do at $1.20; 10,000 bu regular at $1.19⅞; 10,000 bu do at $1.19¾; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring, gilt edged receipts at $1.08¾; 4,400 bu do at $1.08½; 400 bu at $1.07¾; 10,000 bu at $1.07½; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 94½c; 2,800 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do at 93½c. Total, 52,400 bu.

Corn was dull and weak, declining ⅛@¼c from yesterday's quotations, though reported stronger in New York. There were a good many anxious to sell and few willing to buy; the leading cause appearing to be the fact that a large proportion of the freight room in our harbor is taken up, and will not be available to relieve our elevators at the opening of navigation. The vessels already chartered are understood to have been taken for the purpose of receiving and shipping some 250,000 bu corn now on the canal, and to be delivered here on the 10th of April, or as soon thereafter as it can be brought here. The indications are that we shall have not less than 1,000,000 bu of corn arrive here by water within one month after the opening of the canal, which will be not far from as much as can be taken out in that time, as the unengaged freight room now here is only 600,000 bu. Hence there is no prospect of relief to the now crowded elevators, and holders of receipts therein are apprehensive of a further drop, especially as offerings for summer delivery from the country are again on the increase. Regular No. 2 corn, or seller the month, sold at 31⅛@31⅜c; strictly fresh receipts of do at 33⅛@33⅜c; seller April at 31⅝@31⅞c; seller May at 35⅝@35⅞c; and seller June at 37⅛@37⅜c,—all closing steady at the inside. Corn on track was quiet at 32½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 gilt-edged receipts at 33⅝c; 16,200 bu do at 33¼c; 6,000 bu on track at 32½c; 5,000 bu regular at 31 9-16c; 30,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 31½c; 2,800 bu rejected at 28½c. Total, 70,200 bu.

Oats were dull and ⅛@¼c lower, though reported firmer in New York. The market shared in the dull feeling in corn, and buyers held off so persistently that the market was merely nominal during a great part of the session. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, was offered at 26c. Seller April was quoted at 26@26⅛c, closing dull at the inside. Seller May sold at 29½c, and closed with sellers at that figure. For seller June 30c was bid. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 opened at 27c, but declined to 26⅝c at the close. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 fresh at 27c; 1,200 bu do at 26⅞c; 2,400 bu do at 26¾c; 4,800 bu do at 26⅝c; 5,000 bu regular at 26c; 1,200 bu rejected at 24c; 1,800 bu do at 23⅝c. Total, 17,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at yesterday's range, at 64c for regular No. 2, to 65½c for gilt-edged receipts of do. Sales were made of 1,200 bu at 65½c, and 800 bu do at 65c.

Barley was excited, and advanced 6c per bu on No. 2, under a strong speculative demand, born of the impression that the market has been largely oversold, and that the short interest have been caught napping. Barley is reported scarce and higher in New York, and our receipts are very light for an advancing market—only 6 car-loads inspected in this morning. Seller the month, or seller April, opened at 77c, and advanced to 80c, but receded to 76c at the close. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, in houses, when wanted, sold at 80@81c. No. 3, in preferred houses, was firm at 65@67c, the whole market averaging 2@4c higher than yesterday. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 fresh at 81c; 2,000 bu do at 80c; 5,000 bu regular at 77c; 400 bu No. 3 at 67c; 4,400 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 65c; 10,000 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu do at 43½c; 2,800 bu do at 43c; 2,400 bu do at 42c; 400 bu do, by sample, at 75c; 400 bu do at 60c on track. Total, 29,400 bu.

William Young & Co., of this city, publish returns from eighty-six points in the winter wheat-growing sections of the West. They generally report a little more on hand than at this time a year ago, and generally favorable prospects for the coming crop.

BRITISH FOOD SUPPLY.

Beerbohm's London *Corn Trade List* has the following:

The opinions formed after the result of our last harvest were, that we would require to import as an extreme estimate 11,000,000 qrs. foreign wheat, or, with an early harvest, that 9,000,000 qrs. might be sufficient, and that supplies of native wheat would be larger when the winter frost improved the condition.

We have imported during the six months since the 1st of September about 7,000,000 qrs., and if the above theories were correct the present depression would not be at all wonderful. The impressions they left on the minds of the people in the trade is, I believe, the cause of the present depression, but I venture to say they will prove quite fallacious.

The reported fine crops in Chili and Australia, and good prospects in California have doubtless had their effect, but it may be well to remark that large supplies from such distant places mean high freights, and at any rate not low prices, whilst it may be remembered that year after year Australia has promised large supplies, and given us but little; and the California crop has yet four months' vicissitudes to escape. But to return to the question of our year's wants, and how far these will be supplied from our home growth. I do not think anybody supposes we have added to stock more than 1,000,000 qrs, thus showing a consumption of 6,000,000 qrs in six months, and deliveries of native wheat are again falling off after an insignificant increase during the early part of this month, when the weather was all that could be desired for improving the condition. Will then 2,000,000 more imports as a minimum, or 4,000,000 as a maximum suffice for us? I think not. I see no reason to anticipate a less consumption during the coming six months than during the past. It is now pretty certain we cannot expect more than usual from farmers. Potatoes with which the continent helped to supply us have now become so dear that bread is a cheaper food, not alone for table use, but for feeding where potatoes are often used in other years, and the price of butchers' meat does not decline. To meet our requirements we can reckon up afloat only about 500,000 qrs red wheats to arrive, if in due course, within one month, and about 1,250,000 qrs white wheat to arrive in a period extending over at least four months; and with a state of markets in all near sources of supply which is in no form conducive to the belief of much augumentation in the supplies from thence. I am unable, therefore, to see any chance of our supplies being more than we shall require up to the 1st of July, when some idea may be formed of our own growing crops.

DOCTORED BARLEY.

A correspondent in Albany, N. Y., writes us as follows:

"Maltsters here entertain the same opinion in regard to the barley from your city as you did on the 18th of February last. Maltsters here will not touch it, and those who have bought and used it condemn it in very strong terms."

It is always thus; the innocent suffer for the guilty. The maltsters in Albany, and elsewhere, have been imposed upon by the doctored stuff which is turned out from the sulphur mills in this city, and now they think that no good barley can be bought in Chicago. But we can assure our correspondent that, if he or his friends, "or any other man," send an order here to a responsible commission house for barley that has not been doctored, he will get none of the vile trash which is ruining the reputation of Chicago barley throughout the world.

The above note forms, too, a sweeping answer to the assertion made by the barley doctors, that the barley they turn out is equal to the best, and is so pronounced by the experts who buy it for their breweries. Their assertion may pass current with those who believe that the contents of a "whited sepulchre" are pleasant to the eye as the cheek of a maiden of sixteen, but none others can swallow it. The honorable traders here are just as much "down upon" the doctoring practice as our correspondent can be, and would be only too glad to be able to put a stop to the jugglings which cause their customers to look with suspicion upon the men and the barley whose purity has never yet been polluted by contact with sulphur or its cognates.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Comparatively speaking, there has been very little business transacted in grain. Wheat offerings have been light and prices unsettled, by reason of unfavorable advices from Liverpool; besides, the great bulk of wheat yet remaining in the State is held by shippers, who purchased the same some time since, pending the loading of vessels chartered to arrive. There is, in fact, very little new business entered into by leading houses engaged in the export grain trade with the United Kingdom. There is rather more tone to the barley market. The proprietors of the Marysville Mills have made a contract with the Central Pacific Railroad for the carrying of 5,000 brls of flour to New York. The same is now going forward in double sacks, as is also the case with shipments East via Panama.

Crop prospects continue all that could be desired. The season is, perhaps, rather backward, but the growing grass and grain is healthful, and the soil full of water. About 17½ inches of rain have fallen thus far during the season, and farmers are jubilant with the prospect of bountiful harvests.

The Stockton *Independent* of March 11 has the following respecting the coming crops:

"We continue to hear the most encouraging reports concerning the crops from all parts of the valley, and especially so from the west side of the San Joaquin, where the rains of the past winter have been all that could be desired. We are informed that there are many large fields of volunteer and early sown grain in which the plants are nearly two feet high. The area under cultivation in that portion of the State is much greater than last year, and a region of territory nearly 100 miles in length, with an average breadth of ten miles, is one continuous grain field. Six hundred and forty thousand acres of land will produce a very large amount of wheat, should the season continue favorable. At the low estimate of ten bushels per acre, it will amount to 6,400,000 bushels, or 192,000 tons. When it is recollected that this field is but a small portion of the whole valley, the necessity of making some preparations to handle the immense crop that may be expected is apparent.

"Our farmers should not allow themselves to be placed in the position they were in last year, when, at the close of the harvest, they were obliged to place their wheat on the market at a time when there were no ships to carry it away, and at the same time there was a scarcity of cars to transport it to market. It may do for certain journals to claim that the farmers are being made the victims of monopolies and rings, yet business men know that the price of any commodity in a market depends upon the supply and demand. The farmers in this valley should be prepared to hold their grain until there is a demand for it, and this can only be effected by co-operation. When the crop is as abundant as it was last year, and promises to be this, they must know that it is utterly impossible to move it all in the few months intervening between harvest time and the commencement of a rainy season. If they force their wheat on the market and into the hands of the middlemen at that time, they must expect to sell at a low price.

"Should the present expectations of our farmers be realized, the San Joaquin Valley alone will, this year, produce 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 450,000 tons. To transport this immense amount of wheat to market will require the constant use of every car and vessel for months, and the farmer can only protect himself from extortion by preparing to hold his grain for the best opportunity. The matter should receive the careful attention of our farmers' clubs, and the necessary warehouses for the storage of grain should be furnished, so that their interests may not be jeopardized by being forced to put their grain upon the market faster than it is demanded for shipment."

THE NEW DOMINION SHIPPING TRADE.

The New Dominion trade and navigation returns for the year ending June 30, 1872, have been issued. The following is a statement of the number of sea-going vessels entered and cleared seaward at Canadian ports during the year:

		Tonnage.
British, in cargo	16,149	3,613,152
Foreign, in cargo	9,116	1,130,776
British, in ballast		742,511
Foreign, in ballast		460,265
Total tonnage		5,916,704

The inland waters' shipping made between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the United States was as follows:

		Tonnage.
British vessels inward	11,150	1,975,572
American vessels inward	6,286	1,606,576
Total vessels	17,436	3,582,148
British vessels outward	10,355	1,822,566
American vessels outward	5,878	1,456,742
Total vessels	16,233	3,279,308

The vessels built in Canada during the year were:

Nova Scotia	188
New Brunswick	93
Quebec	74
Ontario	55
British Columbia	4
Total	414

The aggregate tonnage of the foregoing was 114,065 tons; 563 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 127,371 tons, were registered.

The increase in duties collected in the year over the previous year was 10.15 per cent, against 25½ per cent, the increase in 1870-1 over 1869-70.

PACKING.

Daley, Cowles & Co. give the following report of hog packing in this city during the regular packing season, from Nov. 1 to March 1:

Packers.	HOGS, NO. Live.	Dres'd	Total.	Average Net Weight.
Armour & Co.	115,109	....	115,109	238.
Allerton Packing Co.	67,747	532	68,279	237.37
*A. Anthony	......	3,600	3,600	230.
H. Bottsford & Co.	109,834	....	109,834	242.
*Henry Brinkworth	5,214	1,737	6,951	259.60
Chicago Pack. & Pro. Co.	355,695	18,030	373,725	251.91
Culbertson, Blair & Co.	96,834	....	96,834	229.
I. F. Crosby & Co.	32,545	....	32,545	234.
John T. Davis	39,500	....	39,500	166.
George W. Higgins	125,682	....	125,682	250.
John L. Hancock	61,006	450	61,456	240.06
D. Kreigh & Co.	25,385	....	25,385	226.25
*A. A. Libby & Co.	10,183	....	10,183	230.
*Lees Hendricks & Co.	2,605	3,500	6,105	183.
B. F. Murphey & Co.	90,498	....	90,498	235.
J. C. Mitchell & Co.	28,086	....	28,086	232.
*R. M. Oliver & Co.	10,805	811	11,616	226.
*E. G. Orvis & Co.	9,642	....	9,642	196.
Perkins, Dupee & Co.	18,742	....	18,742	238.90
*W. T. Palmer & Co.	5,000	500	5,500	229.
S. A. Ricker	45,981	....	45,981	238.64
Reid & Sherwin	3,717	....	3,717	240.
H. & W. Small	18,042	....	18,042	170.
S. Schoeneman	9,810	80	9,890	248.
F. B. Sherwood	......	7,967	7,967	234.75
Tobey & Booth	57,719	....	57,719	175.20
Other houses and city use	8,565	11,334	19,899	244.50
Totals	1,353,498	48,541	1,402,039	237.53
Packing of 1871-72	1,121,295	195,955	1,217,250	234.69
Packing of 1870-71	789,697	120,549	910,246	225.18
Packing of 1869-70	573,591	14,001	687,492	204.58
Packing of 1868-69	546,527	51,427	597,954	262.75
Packing of 1867-68	689,186	103,756	792,942	191.73
Packing of 1866-67	464,986	152,660	639,332	225.79

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was only moderately active and a trifle easier; No. 2 spring sold at $1.20⅛@1.20⅜ seller April, closing at $1.20¼; and $1.24⅛@1.24¼ seller May, closing at the inside. Corn was in light request and ⅛c lower. No. 2 sold at 31⅜@31½c cash or seller the month; 31½@31⅝c seller April, and 35½@35⅝c seller May, closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 22.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request and steady at $1.73@7.79 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—A fair movement was reported in the better qualities, but poor grades are slow. Strictly choice green hurl would bring 7@7½c, but it is very scarce. We repeat quotations: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 8½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—The demand for beans is restricted to the wants of local dealers. Choice grades are mostly wanted, and are firm, being scarce. We quote: Navies at $2.30@2.25; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Dealers report continued improvement in the demand for all materials. Common brick are steady at $10.00 per m. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75 @3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.00@10.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, del.; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $30.00, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

BUTTER—Good to choice butter continues to come forward sparingly, and the market is kept well cleaned up at very full prices, but the poorer sorts are beginning to accumulate, and prices are steadily working downward. The demand is still mainly of a local character, shippers doing little. We quote: Common to choice roll, 20@26c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 28@31c; medium to good, 23@25c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—There was a moderate amount of trading in this class of goods, and former prices were well sustained all around. Stocks are not large, but equal the requirements of the trade. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Continued activity was noted in the demand for canned goods, local retailers as well as interior dealers ordering freely. Prices were again firm all around, while in certain articles the tendency was unmistakably upward. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.60
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.75@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Was again reported satisfactorily active, and prices were thoroughly sustained. Liverpool is now quoted at 73s, which is an advance of 1s, and there are indications of a further upward movement at the East. Stocks are becoming extremely small, and, at the present rate of demand, the supply will be exhausted long before prime new cheese makes its appearance. New York facory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Remains steady at former quotations. Orders are now small, being principally for quarter and half tons, to meet consumptive wants until the advent of warm weather. Stocks are extremely light. We repeat our list: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indianacannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat quotations: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—There was a fair inquiry from the city trade. Sales ranged from 16@17c. We note sales of 1,500 doz and 60 cases at 17c; 150 doz at 16½c; 1,250 doz at 16c.

FEATHERS—Geese feathers are in demand and firm. The receipts are light. We quote: Prime live geese at 64@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers good grades, 45@62c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Business was of a liberal character, and the market again exhibited a firm tone both for lake and salt water fish. With the exception of whitefish and trout, stocks are now in good working order. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42 @45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Domestic fruits remain dull and easy, the demand continuing small, while the supply is large. In foreign descriptions a steadily fair movement is witnessed, at very full prices. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11 @12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Continue to meet with a tolerably fair inquiry. Choice cranberries are scarce and firm. Other fruits are in fair supply. We repeat: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.50@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; lemons at $6.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@5.00.

GROCERIES—A large number of orders were placed for staple and fancy groceries, and a firm healthy tone again pervaded the market. Values were not subjected to any decided change, an advance of a ¼c in McBride's "White Lily" soap being the only alteration worthy of mention. We now quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½@30½c; O.G. Java, 27½@28c; Java, No. 2, 25⅛@25½c; fancy Rio, 24⅛@24¼c; choice do, 23⅝@24c; prime Rio, 23⅛@23⅜c; good do, 23 @23½c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24½c; do, prime, 23⅛@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8⅝c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13⅝c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12⅝c; A, standard, 11⅞ @11⅝c; do No. 2, 11⅜@11⅝c; B, 11⅜@11⅝c; extra C, 11½@11⅝c; C, No. 2, 10½@11c; yellow C, 10⅛@10½c; choice brown, 10⅛@10⅝c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10½c; do prime, 9⅞@10c; do, fair, 9⅛@9⅞c; common, 8½@8⅝c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82 @85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32 @40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16 @20c

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Sayon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c

HAY—Continues dull at the decline noted early in the week. The demand is still confined to supplying current local wants, and stocks are excessive. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—A firm tone pervaded this market. The demand was not urgent, but fully equalled the supply, and the higher prices established earlier in the week were thoroughly sustained. We quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@11c; do light, 11½@12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—This market was without perceptible change. The movement is very light, and prices are easy, as given below: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

HONEY—Was quiet. Comb honey is salable at 20@25c, while very choice, in small glass cases, would bring 28@30c. We again quote: Choice white comb, 25@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—The volume of business is fair for the season. The prevailing tone is one of firmness, owing to a similar feeling East and abroad. Rates are as follows:

Ion	4 6-10@ 5		rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 1-10@ 7		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Engagements to Buffalo were schrs M. L. Higgie, J. Couch, and Bertha Barnes, at 14c for corn. Rates are ½c higher, now quotable at 14c for corn to Buffalo.

LEATHER—In this market no new features were developed. The demand continues steadily fair and firmness still prevails. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 23
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There was no special change. Trade at the yards is only fair, and nearly everything except the lower grades are held firmly at quotations:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is still characterized by a fair degree of activity, the quoted prices being firmly sustained, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾ @11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were active and firm, at the following range of prices: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is daily increasing. Prices are ruling steady, as given below:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 17½	@	18
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	15½	@	16½
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50	@	6.00

OILS—The oil market was without new feature. Carbon, lard, linseed, and turpentine were fairly active, while other descriptions ruled quiet. Prices were unchanged, as follows: Carbon, 19c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-fot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73@74c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PIG IRON—Was quoted active and firm. Stocks are small:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—The receipts were light, but about equal to the demand. Turkeys are salable to the city trade at 10@14c, the latter for choice small stock. Chickens at $3.00@4.00 for fair to choice. Sales include 1,500 lbs choice turkeys at 14c; 1,200 lbs do at 13@13½c; 200 lbs do at 12½c; 300 lbs do at 10c; 1 coop do at 11c; 51 doz chickens at $4.00; 49 doz at $3.50@3.75; 3 doz poor at $1.50; 2 doz ducks at $3.50.

POTATOES—Are in liberal supply and moderate demand, at 50c for peachblows on track, and 52½@55c for fair to choice, delivered. Sales include 3 cars peachblows at 50c on track; 7 cars do at 55c; 1 car at 52½c delivered.

SALT—Was in moderate request. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and steady. We repeat:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x8	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Timothy was less active than on Friday, but met with a fair inquiry and ruled firm at the recent advance. Sales ranged from $2.75@3.40. Clover was quiet and unchanged. Other seeds were in fair request and firm. We note sales of 34 bags choice timothy at $3.40; 131 bags do at $3.35; 52 bags prime at $3.30; 209 bags at $3.25; 12 bags at $3.22½; 26 bags at $3.20; 257 bags at $3.15; 40 bags fair at $3.10; 31 bags do at $3.00; 39 bags common at $2.75; 50 bags clover at $4.80; 176 bags do at $4.75; 16 bags good at $4.70; 55 bags prime Hungarian at $1.00; 20 bags good at 90c; 682 bags on private terms; 150 bags millet at 80c; 40 bags at 77½c.

TEAS—The tea market was quiet and easy, except for choice and extra grades, which, being in light supply, are firmly held. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@$1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 75c @$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains firm as previously quoted:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is dull at the annexed prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was no change. The market is dull, and prices weak and unsettled. The stocks, as well as the receipts, are light. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	51@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, March 22.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,086	8,377	273
Tuesday	3,273	12,905	1,712
Wednesday	2,971	16,147	2,247
Thursday	2,933	11,216	2,197
Friday	1,237	8,566	664
Saturday	160	6,200	....
Total	13,660	63,411	7,093
Last week	14,322	52,410	6,244
Week before last	12,791	76,187	10,038
Week ending Feb. 28	10,837	63,809	12,145
Total, 4 weeks	51,610	254,817	35,520

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,288	5,818	....
Tuesday	1,422	7,903	176
Wednesday	1,110	9,921	649
Thursday	2,107	11,717	1,144
Friday	2,691	8,447	1,443
Saturday (no returns)	....	....	....
Total	9,613	43,806	3,412
Last week	11,487	51,647	5,020

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the management of the affairs of the Stock Yard Company, contains some inaccuracies as to receipts of live-stock during the year 1872. The following were officially reported by Assistant Secretary George T. Williams:

Hogs	3,252,623
Cattle	684,075
Sheep	310,211
Horses	12,145
Total	4,259,054

It is understood that a charter has been applied for, to incorporate a company to be known as the Victoria Live-Stock Company of Kansas, with a cash capital of $500,000. Forty thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Fort Hays has been purchased, and will be stocked with thoroughbred cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses. Mr. George Grant, of London, England,—one of the prime movers in the enterprise,—is now in Canada making purchases of stock. As it has been demonstrated that cattle and sheep can be profitably raised in that country without shelter or fodder, there can be no doubt of the success of operations conducted by parties thoroughly conversant with stock-raising, with every aid in the way of shelter, food, etc.

CATTLE—Since our last weekly review there has been noticeable a lack of animation in this department of the market, and for most descriptions of stock, the market has exhibited signs of weakness, amounting in some instances to an actual decline. The exceptions were first-class shipping beeves, which were in limited supply, and commanded full rates, and stock steers, the demand for which has steadily exceeded the offerings even at the relatively high prices established a week ago. As our receipts have not been heavy, nor of a quality below the average of the preceding two or three weeks, the cause of the depression must be sought elsewhere. It is found in the unfavorable reaction of prices at the East, where there has been a surplus of cattle and a general depreciation in value, the decline reaching ¼@½c. That there was not a corresponding reduction here is due to the fact that there was throughout a more than usually full attendance of buyers, almost every Eastern city of any prominence being represented in the list. While there was no very pronounced increase in the offerings of first and second-class steers, there was a perceptible diminution in the number of scallawags, and the average quality of the stock offered for sale was the best of the season thus far. Bulls, stags, old oxen, poor cows, and light thin heifers sold as low as $2.00@3.00, while a bunch of extra graded steers averaging 1,604 lbs, were, yesterday, taken by a Buffalo buyer at $7.00, but a review of the sales shows that the great bulk of the week's business was transacted within the range of $3.75@5.50. Some fat droves of corn-fed Texan steers arrived, for which very fair prices were realized, sales making at $4.50@5.12½, for good to extra. Common lots were salable at $4.00@4.25. A correspondent of the Kansas City *Cattle Trail*, writing from Mountain City, Texas, says:

"From the fact that we have been driving so largely since the war, it would seem that we could drive but few more. Despite this fact we will supply Kansas and the Western Territories with a goodly number. In some portions of the State, west, south, and southwest, the fatality among the cattle has been great. This fact and misfortune has had a tendency to discourage many stock-raisers, and they are determined to sell or drive. In my immediate vicinity our losses have been nominal. From the country—embracing three counties which constitute the best grazing region in this immediate vicinity—there will be about 10,000 or 15,000 driven. Cattle are worth about the same as they were last year. Agriculture is fast superseding stock-raising, and in a few years cattle will be reared on a limited scale. It is my opinion that about two-thirds of last year's drive will be driven this year."

There is an increasing inquiry for new milch cows, but the shipping keeps pace with the demand, and prices remain essentially unchanged, ranging from $20.00 per head for common, to $45.00 for really choice. Veal calves are coming forward pretty freely, and sell slowly at former rates, or at $3.50@4.25 for poor to common, and at $4.50@5.50 for medium to choice.

To-day the market was very quiet. The supply of cattle was liberal, but the quality was generally poor, most of the stock being stale, and trading was extremely low at weak at irregular prices. Local and Eastern buyers bought sparingly; the former at $3.00@4.75, and the latter at $4.50@5.75. Several hundred head remain in the yards unsold, and the market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@4.85

HOGS—The market opened active and higher this week, Monday's supply being disposed of at $4.85@5.30, but the advance was not long sustained. Tuesday's and Wednesday's receipts proved unexpectedly large, buyers insisted upon a reduction, and holders were obliged to accede to their demand, prices receding to $4.50@5.00,—a decline of fully 30c per 100 lbs. Subsequently there was increasing activity in the demand, and, under lighter receipts, prices again took an upward turn, working back to $4.75@5.20, at which range the market closes firm, with everything sold. The hogs offered for sale, though somewhat better than those of last week or the preceding one, were poor and by no means suited to the wants of the trade. Most of the droves require "sorting" before they are salable.

To-day there was an active demand, and the market was strong. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Canadian buyers competed for the offerings, and the supply, (consisting of some 7,000 head) was absorbed at $4.75@4.90 for poor to common; at $4.95@5.10 for medium, and at $5.15@5.20 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	262	$4.80	54	307	$4.85	48	314	$4.85
60	225	5.05	66	204	5.00	55	242	4.90
53	211	5.00	52	200	5.15	92	204	5.15
74	183	5.10	76	175	5.20	72	200	5.00
54	277	5.30	56	182	5.20	61	229	5.15
54	225	5.00	61	221	5.20	63	203	5.15
39	222	5.00	87	216	5.10	59	176	5.10
60	224	5.15	59	220	5.15	51	273	5.10
53	205	5.10	61	207	5.12½	85	171	5.05
62	175	5.10	66	179	5.15	77	167	4.95

SHEEP—There have been few changes in the sheep market. The demand and the supply being pretty evenly balanced, prices have ruled steady and uniform from the opening to the close of the week. Some improvement was noticeable in the quality of the supply, but the average, after all, was low, and few sales were reported above $5.25. The bulk changed hands at prices ranging from $5.00 downward to $3.75. We quote poor to common at $3.25@4.00; medium at $4.25@4.50; and good to choice at $4.75 @5.75. Extra would sell at a shade higher figures.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., March 22, 1873.—The cheese market this week is very firm, and prices without material change. Farm dairies (winter and late fall make) sold at 13@15c for a few lots of extra fine. Offers were made of 15½c, but parties refused to sell at that figure. In factories there is not much to alter from last week's quotations. The Middleville sold 100 boxes at 15@15½c. They were December and January make, the December cheese bringing 15½c. Choice lots of fall make would command from 16c to 16½c, but none of them are now back in the country. The best factory brands in New York City are selling for 17c, and in some cases a shade above that figure. Holders are firm, but few efforts seem to be made to advance prices.

There has been an improvement in prices for butter at Little Falls this week. Fine new butter found ready buyers at from 38@42c. While old met with rather slow sale at 35@38c. Choice State dairies are quoted in New York City at 45c, and extra fine in small lots as high as 50c. Some buyers think that the recent shipment of butter from California, which is expected to arrive in New York about April 1, will have an effect to moderate the tone of the market. A good deal of butter is now being made in the dairies of Herkimer, but as milk increases, factories will make cheese at shorter intervals, and will cut off skimming as far as possible.

The weather this week has been mild, but the snow is still deep, especially in the country roads, and trouble is anticipated from day to day, from softening of the track over the drifts.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

THE LAW COURTS.

Important Ruling of Judge Rogers---A Warning to Intending Litigants.

Judge Gary Expounds as to the Admissibility of Copies of Depositions of Living Witnesses.

Judge Tree Decides that a Verbal Promise to Receipt a Bill is as Binding as a Written One.

Interesting Variety of Life's Troubles Developed by New Law Suits.

James McQuirk, of this city, in a bill for injunction against Daniel Bogle, in a bill filed on Saturday, in the Superior Court, shows that in 1867 he was a citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, and the sole owner of the tug-boat Ada Allen, which he mortgaged to John M. Hughes for $7,000; that, in default of payment of the first note due under such mortgage, Hughes took possession of the tug, and in December, 1867, foreclosed the mortgage and purchased the vessel. In February, 1868, judgment by default was had against McQuirk and Robert Rae, as owners of the tug, for wages and supplies, and she was sold in that month for $500 to Daniel Bogle, who bought her in for that sum in the interest of McQuirk, Robert Rae having also an interest in her, by bill of sale, for a liability he had incurred for McQuirk as bondsman. In May, 1868, Hughes commenced a suit in replevin, and in June of that year Bogle and Hughes met and arranged matters by an agreement that Bogle was to run the tug in the interests of Hughes and McQuirk, receiving $50 per month therefor, applying the receipts to the payment of certain outstanding debts, and settling other similar details. Plaintiff charges that Bogle reported his receipts, from February, 1868, to December, 1870, at $12,000, whereas they were really not less than $15,000, with $6,000 for the season of 1871-2.

He next shows in detail, and at enormous length, the manifold negligences, omissions, and commissions of which the defendant was guilty, by which the interests of the parties are supposed to have been sacrificed; and concludes a most painstaking, minute, and exhaustive effort to transmogrify a few straightforward facts into as many meaningless phrases, and as much legal foolscap as possible, by praying the Court to have an account taken of the earnings of the tug, and a lot of other things, meaning general relief from the evils alleged.

IMPORTANT TO ATTORNEYS AND CLIENTS.

Judge Rogers made an important ruling, on Saturday, in Baum v. Screiber, to which the attention of both attorneys and clients may profitably be drawn.

Mr. Moses, who appears in this suit, having attended, fruitlessly, for trial almost every day in the week, the case having been called several days previously, made an application to the Court (Judge Rogers) that the other side pay the costs to date; and it appearing that the attorney for the other side had not attended for trial, owing to absence on legal business elsewhere, out of the county, without causing himself to be represented, the Court ruled that his client must pay the costs, as applied for, in this instance amounting to about $30, remarking that, where attorneys cannot find time to attend to duties they have accepted at the Chicago bar, and leave business in our courts to take care of itself whilst they look after business in courts of other counties, both themselves and their clients must expect to suffer the consequences.

RULING AS TO SECONDARY EVIDENCE.

An application for the ruling of the Court as to the admissibility of secondary evidence of living witnesses in chancery causes, on Saturday morning, led to Judge Gary informing the counsel that he had already ruled, in an application of Mr. Winston, in one of the Flagler suits, and on two other occasions, that a certified copy of the deposition of a living witness cannot be used. Some conversation thereupon ensuing, His Honor said that the point admitted of no doubt, the Supreme Court having frequently ruled as stated. The matter had, over and over again, been brought up in different chancery courts, and the ruling was invariably the same.

A difficulty of a trivial nature, as to obtaining oral testimony during life, being mentioned, the Court suggested that the only remedy the counsel had was to "kill the witness." Judge Gary's caustic style of uttering these grave judicial jokes gives them a zest that does not appear on paper.

LIABILITY ON PROMISES TO PAY.

An exceedingly interesting decision was given by Judge Tree, on Saturday, in Stephens v. Hall, being an action on a bill of exchange. The defendants demurred, under the statute of frauds, the bill of exchange not being signed. The plaintiffs held that the case did not come under the statute of frauds, or, if it did, the defendants were still liable to pay; and cited Brown on Statutes of Frauds, Sec. 172, 48 Illinois, Nelson v. First National Bank, 34 Illinois, page 319, and 35 Illinois, page 424. The Court ruled that, in cases where the giver of a promise to pay made a parole *promise* to accept, upon presentation of the bill for his acceptance, that was sufficient to fix his liability, and he must pay. Frank J. Crawford for the plaintiff, and C. M. Harris for the defendant.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CANAL NAVIGATION.

The liabilities of the city for injuries of all kinds, however remote from the vigilance of the officers of the city, seem to be well-nigh endless. On Saturday the suit, practically involving the liability of the city for the safety of navigation in the Summit Division of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was submitted to Judge Rogers, and testimony was taken. The plaintiff sued for $5,000 damages for loss sustained by the destruction of his canal barge Rosabel, whilst on a voyage to Chicago, laden with corn. Workmen were at the time engaged in excavation and other works in the Summit Division, and a large rock that had been displaced in the course of the work was lodged in the bed of the canal, right in the way of vessels navigating to Chicago. There being no notice of the obstruction, the barge collided with it, and went to the bottom, becoming a total loss. The plaintiff claims that the city is responsible for the disaster, the material being removed under contract with the city. His Honor took the matter under advisement.

A WIDOW'S DIFFICULTY.

During his lifetime, Charles C. Meserve, acting as agent for the owner, sold to Elisha Nason the northwest quarter of Sec. 23, in Township 40, Range 13, but his principal afterwards failed to carry out the contract, and Nason subsequently commenced a suit against Meserve for damages,—$50,000. Meserve soon afterwards died, and his widow, Louisa S., who is now in the County Court seeking probate, on Saturday filed a petition in the Circuit Court praying the Court to issue a commission to Hiram M. Chase, one of the Masters in Chancery, to authorize him to take testimony in the cause, to establish the fact that Meserve was acting as agent, and so forth, as here stated.

ANOTHER RELIC OF THE FIRE.

On the 17th of June, 1871, Wm. H. Fitch, Jr., deposited in the Empire warehouse, belonging to W. P. Dickinson & Co., a quantity of furniture and personal property, valued at $4,600, which he authorized them to insure, and they effected an insurance in the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, of Muncey, Penn. The October fire destroyed the property, and Fitch directed the firm to adjust the loss with the Company, offering to pay them $300 therefor, if they could do so without calling on him to bother himself in the matter, which they did. Subsequently, Fitch left the State, and yesterday the complainants procured an attachment against his property wherever it may be found. Fitch is believed to be a resident of the State of Michigan, and has property situated in Cook County, Ill.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.

Paul Moe prays the court for divorce from Annie, his wife, on account of cruelty to himself and their child Rudolph, charging, with respect to the latter, that she has done him great injury, and that when the poor little fellow was sick, and his recovery uncertain, she tried to carry him into the street, there to let him perish, and was only restrained from doing so by force. He further charges that she has repeatedly threatened to destroy the child's life, either by poison or other means, and he prays the custody of said child. He alleges also that the mother is a person of low, vulgar, and vicious habits, whose society is unfit for an innocent child; but he does not say whether she was so before he married her, or has become so since. They were married on the 27th of March, 1871.

BARKER DISCHARGED AND AGAIN ARRESTED.

The perjury case against George Barker, stricken from the docket some time ago, was on yesterday reinstated, and a capias issued. The perjury consisted in the defendant swearing to the ownership of the property in connection with which he was tried on Friday (for forgery, in erasing the name of the real owner from a warranty deed, and substituting his own, and adding a number of lots to those therein conveyed). In respect of the latter charge, the jury on Saturday came into court and returned a verdict of not guilty. Barker was arrested on the new charge of perjury as soon as he was discharged in the matter of forgery.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The motion of the petitioners to set aside dismissal, and to reinstate the case, in the matter of J. W. Hoffman et al., was on Saturday overruled.

In the matter of Edward Skelsey et al., a jury was waived, and the case was submitted to court. Finding, debtors not guilty, and petition dismissed. The case was fully reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

On the report of the Provisional Assignee, a sale of the stock of Lewis Robertson, at 60 cents on the dollar, was authorized by the Court.

Mabie, Murray & Morgan, of New York, on Saturday filed a petition for the adjudication of S. Steckel, of Princeton, Bureau County, Ill., claiming as creditors on three notes of $1,000 each, and alleging that the debtor is unable to meet his liabilities, as they fall due, out of his assets. The usual rule to show cause was issued.

In the matter of Joseph Gardner, Jr., a reference was made to Register Coon for final report; same in the matter of Moses M. Howe.

The entire real estate of the bankrupt firm of Root & Cady was reported sold, by the Assignee, on Saturday, for $264, less incumbrances amounting to $22,000. Among the sales were the following: Lots 42 and 43, Block 29, D. W. Eldred's re-subdivision of the Village of Jefferson, unincumbered, $35; Lot 9, in Block 2, in Claskrom Subdivision, in Section 6, 39, 14, unincumbered, $50. One top buggy sold to Harriet M. Cady for $60, and another for $20. The sale was confirmed, subject to objections by the 26th inst.

Robert E. Jenkins is appointed Assignee of the Commercial Insurance Company, and of F. S. Winslow.

GENERAL NOTES.

A few days ago a judgment for $8,362 was recorded against Joseph R. Bickerdike and Robert W. Robinson, in the Circuit Court, at the suit of John J. Young, and the Sheriff having returned "no property found," the plaintiff, on Saturday, filed an affidavit to garnishee Robert Lancaster and Alanson Reed for the amount due.

The Town of Lake View, on Saturday, petitioned for a jury to ascertain the compensation to be made to private property-owners for a street to be opened from Diversey street to Wellington street.

The Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company, on Saturday, petitioned the Circuit Court for condemnation of right of way across part of Sec. 24, 39, 14. The road is projected from La Salle to this city. E. G. Asay and W. L. Hirst, Jr., attorneys for the plaintiff.

John Messer on Saturday commenced suit against the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company, in the Superior Court, in an action of trespass, $2,000 damages.

An Archdeacon yesterday entered the judicial arena, William by name, for the unchristian-like purpose of suing a brother sinner in assumpsit, $300 damages.

Mary Dillon complains that Christopher and Mary Huber and Peter Bergmann have pulled down about seventy feet of posts and fencing of her close, and encroached on the same, reducing its limits by putting up new posts and fencing on the south half of Lot 6, in Ginley's Subdivision of Lots 25, 28, and 38, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Sec. 27, Township 39, 14; for which she demands $1,000 damages.

David Thornton commenced suit in trespass, $10,000 damages, in the Circuit Court, against James M. Adsit.

Alfred B. Westrup began an action in case, $5,000 damages, in the Circuit Court, against William D. Hoffman.

Motions for new trials in the United States Courts will come up for argument this morning.

At the first meeting of creditors of Patrick Meegan, George W. Campbell was elected Assignee.

A meeting of the creditors of William H. Hackett was held on Saturday, to receive the report of the Assignee and declare a dividend, when the report produced showed $13,000 indebtedness and $4,000 cash in hand, and a dividend of 30 per cent was declared.

Meetings of creditors in bankruptcy, before Register Hibbard, will take place at 10 a. m., on the matter of Buttles et al.; at 2 p. m., in Pettibone et al.; and 10 a. m., in Chandler et al. and Peyton Chandler; in the last two cases to hear bankrupt's application for discharge.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Levi J. Mahie, Cyrus J. Murray, and George W. Morgan v. S. Steckel and Robert Derose; assumpsit, $1,500.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,240—W. P. Dickinson & Co. v. W. H. Fitch, Jr.; attachment, $300. 6,241—Louisa S. Meserve v. Elisha Nason; petition to perpetuate evidence. 6,242—John J. Young v. Joseph R. Bickerdike and Robert W. Robinson; affidavit to garnishee Robert Lancaster and Alanson Reed for a payment of $8,362 and costs. 6,243—Appeal. 6,244—Suppressed for service. 6,245—David Thornton v. James M. Adsit; trespass, $10,000. 6,246—Jacob A. Kissell v. Silas R. Ball and Lucien Bradley; assumpsit, $200. 6,247—Joseph R. Doggett v. William H. Wilber et al.; petition to supply record. 6,248—Abram Oppenstein v. Barnet Ginsburg; assumpsit, $250. 6,249—Town of Lake View v. Gordon H. Abbott and George F. Mitchell, et al.; petition for compensation for property for a street to be opened from Diversey street to Wellington street, for ascertainment by a jury. 6,250—Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company v. Oliver McMahon et al.; petition for right of way across the w ½ of the w ½ of the s e ¼ of Sec. 24, 39, 13. 6,251—Alfred B. Westrup v. William D. Hoffman; case, $5,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,747—Frank Amman and Nathan Eisendrath v. George H. Fergus and William E. Furness; petition for mechanics' lien. 42,648—John Messer v. Peoples' Omnibus and Baggage Company; trespass, $2,000. 42,749—Moses D. Wells et al. v. A. D. Tarbox; assumpsit, $100. 42,750—Same v. Nelson Maxon; assumpsit, $200. 42,751—Appeal. 42,752—William Archdeacon v. G. W. Haddlestone; assumpsit, $300. 42,753—Rogers Fowler, et al. v. John Renne et al.; petition for mechanic's lien. 22,754—Mary Dillon v. Christopher Huber, Mary Huber, and Peter Bergmann; trespass, $1,000. 42,755—Paul v. Annie Moe; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 42,756—James McQuirk v. Daniel Bogle; bill to obtain possession of the tug Ada Allen, and for accounting. 42,757—John W. Burdsal, survivor, etc., v. Lucius O. Myrick et al.; petition to supply record. 42,758—Augusta Theska v. Otto Hillgermaen; assumpsit, $500. 44,759—Patrick Gillespie v. Andrew J. Kinney; affidavit to garnishee John C. Bigelow for $249.66. 42,760—Wm. F. Kellogg et al. v. J. A. Taylor; assumpsit, $200. 42,761—Mary Farnham v. Wm. C. Farnham; bill for divorce. 42,762—Harry Fox and Wm. B. Howard v. L. S. Warner; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,763—Chicago Terra Cotta Company v. Clarence Filkins, John L. Manning, and Charles P. Marsh; petition for mechanic's lien.

An Atrocious Habit.

There is a habit peculiar to many walkers, which *Punch*, some years ago, touched upon satirically, but which seems to have survived the jester's ridicule. It is that custom of stopping friends in the street, to whom we have nothing whatever to communicate, but whom we embarrass for no other purpose than simply to show our friendship. Jones meets his friend Smith, whom he has met in nearly the same locality but a few hours before. During that interval, it is highly probable that no event of any importance to Smith, nor indeed to Jones, which by a friendly construction Jones could imagine Smith to be interested in, has occurred, or is likely to occur. Yet both gentlemen stop and shake hands earnestly. "Well, how goes it?" remarks Smith, with a vague hope that something may have happened. "So, so," replies the eloquent Jones, feeling intuitively the deep vacuity of his friend answering to his own. A pause ensues, in which both gentlemen regard each other with an imbecile smile and a fervent pressure of the hand. Smith draws a long breath and looks up the street. Jones sighs heavily and gazes down the street. Another pause, in which both gentlemen disengage their respective hands and glance anxiously around for some conventional avenue of escape. Finally, Smith (with a sudden assumption of having forgotten an important engagement) ejaculates, "Well, I must be off,"—a remark instantly echoed by the voluble Jones, and these gentlemen separate, only to repeat their miserable formula the next day. In the above example I have compassionately shortened the usual leave-taking, which, in skillful hands, may be protracted to a length which I shudder to recall. I have sometimes, when an active participant in those atrocious transactions, lingered in the hope of saying something natural to my friend (feeling that he, too, was groping in the mazy labyrinths of his mind for a like expression), until I have felt that we ought to have been separated by a policeman. It is astonishing how far the most wretched joke will go in these emergencies, and how it will, as it were, convulsively detach the two cohering particles. I have laughed (albeit hysterically) at some witticism under cover of which I escaped, that five minutes afterward I could not perceive possessed a grain of humor. I would advise any person who may fall into this pitiable strait that, next to getting in the way of a passing dray and being forcibly disconnected, a joke is the most efficacious. A foreign phrase often may be tried with success; I have sometimes known *au revoir* pronounced "o-reveer" to have the effect (as it ought) of severing friends.—*Bret Harte.*

CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

A Husband Not Responsible for a Slander Uttered by His Wife.

The Entire Question of Modern Changes in Married Life Reviewed by the Supreme Court.

The Gradual Admission of a Wife to Equal Rights Decided.

Declaration by the Court that the Marriage Relation is Crumbling Away.

The Scepter Has Departed from the Husband, and the Wife Must Take the Consequences.

There seemed a danger under recent decisions, that there would be, in course of time, absolutely no limit to the "rights" of a wife and, as some would say consequently, no limits to the "responsibilities" of the husband. By a recent opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, however, it appears that, whilst the newly-declared rights of the wife, to trade and so forth, on exactly equal terms with the husband, are admitted, the Court decides that justice is also due to the husband, in protecting him from responsibility from what is comprehensively known in law as the "torts" of the wife. The subject is an important one in this period of transition, when the generally-received notions as to marriage rights are being overturned on every side. The various decisions in the Cook County Courts, and the celebrated decision of Judge Blodgett, in which he declared that he must accept the new doctrine that a wife is entited to trade as partner, either with her husband or any one else, have been given by THE TRIBUNE, and we complete the history of this new social revolution by drawing attention to its latest phase.

In the case under notice, Janet Robson sued one John Martin for slanderous words used respecting her by Margaret Martin, John's wife. In pronouncing an opinion, on the case coming up on appeal to the Supreme Court, Judge Thornton, for the Court, delivered an elaborate opinion, holding that the husband was not liable.

After considering the general question of the removal of the disabilities of a wife, His Honor proceeded:

A LIABILITY

which has for its consideration rights conferred, should no longer exist when the consideration has failed. If the relations of husband and wife have been so changed as to deprive him of all rights to her property, and to the control of her person and her time, every principle of right would be violated, to hold him still responsible for her conduct. If she is emancipated, he should no longer be enslaved. For the policy and wisdom of the legislation which has effected a change so radical, the Legislature alone is responsible. The courts must guard against a construction which might prove mischievous and

RESULT IN A PRACTICAL DIVORCEMENT

of man and wife, if such construction can be avoided. In Cole v. Van Ripen supra, this Court said that the Legislature never could have intended, by the enactment of 1861, to loosen the bonds of matrimony, or to enable the wife, at pleasure, to effectuate a divorce a mensa et thoro; or to confer the power to restrict the husband to the use of a particular chair, or to forbid him to take a book from her library without her permission. We shall not insist that such unwifelike conduct can even be justified since the law of 1869. The inquiry is therefore pertinent—What is left of the nuptial contract? What duties and obligations still exist? As the result of the marriage vow, and as a part of the contract, the wife is still bound to love and cherish the husband, and to obey him in all reasonable demands not inconsistent with the exercise of her legal rights; to treat him with respect, and regard him, at least, as her equal; and he is alike bound to protect and maintain her, unless she should neglect wholly her marital duties, as imposed by the common law, or assume a position to prevent their performance, and thus deprive him of her society, mar the beauty of married life, and disregard the household good. These duties and obligations upon husband and wife were not the result of the arrangement of their property at common law, but of the contract of marriage, and the relation thereby created. By the marriage

SHE BECAME ONE OF HIS FAMILY,

and he was bound to provide her a home and necessaries there, but not elsewhere. He must furnish her with necessaries from a principle of duty and justice. This doctrine is approved by Kent in his Commentaries, 2 vol., 146. The argument urged to maintain the responsibility of the husband for the torts of the wife, because he may still be bound to provide necessaries, is not appropriate. Upon the marriage at common law, his assent to her contracts for necessaries was presumed upon proof of cohabitation. If she eloped, though not with an adulterer, the husband was not chargeable even for necessaries. But elopement did not release him from liability for her debts *dum sola*, or from her torts. The rule at common law, as to the liability for necessaries, is, if a man, without justifiable cause, turns away his wife, he is bound for her contracts for necessaries, suitable to her degree and estate. If they live together and he will not supply her, or the necessary means, she then can pledge his credit for necessaries strictly; but if he provides for her he is not bound by her contracts, unless there is evidence to prove his assent. He is not bound by her contracts unless they are made by his authority or with his concurrence, except he makes no provision for her. The plain reason for the obligation was the cohabitation, or the right to enforce it, and the consequent right to her obedience and services. Even though she lived separate from him, supported her children, and earned a salary, the party owing her had no right to pay her after notice from her husband not to do so. He could, in such case, sue for and recover the salary. Now how changed! Her earnings, except for services she may render to him and his minor children, are her exclusive property, whether living apart from or with him. No principle is better settled at common law than that

THE HUSBAND IS NOT LIABLE

for necessaries furnished to the wife, if she leaves him without any fault on his part. But he was responsible for her torts until a dissolution of the marriage, even in case of separation. Where the husband and wife lived apart, and she published a libel of a third person, he was held to be answerable, notwithstanding the separation. The foundation for the liability in the two cases is different. In the one case it was based upon cohabitation, and the enjoyment of the society and services of the wife, as a necessary consequence. In the other case it vested, more particularly, if not exclusively, upon the fact that the husband became the absolute owner of her personal property, and had the right to receive the rents and profits of her real estate. It is also urged as a reason for the continued liability of the husband for the torts of the wife, that this obligation was imposed upon him, at common law,

WHETHER SHE WAS POOR OR WEALTHY,

and therefore the statutes have produced no different rule. If she did not enrich him with property; if she did not endow him with gold, she endowed him with a nobler gift, and a greater excellence. She enriched him with her society; advised and encouraged him, as one who had no separate interests, and freely gave to him her time, industry, and skill. As a means of paying her debts and damage for her torts, her counsel and earnings might be as important as her accumulated property. The distinction between the liability of the husband for the contracts of the wife before marriage, and for her torts during marriage, as for slander uttered by her alone, is too dim to be easily seen. He was made liable for her debts, at the period of marriage, because the law gave to him all her personal estate in possession, and the power to recover her personal property in action. He was bound to pay her indebtedness, because he adopted her and her circumstances together. The law made him liable to the debts to which he took her subject, because he acquired an absolute interest in her personal property; had the receipts of the rents and profits of her real estate during coverture, and was entitled to whatever accrued to her by her industry or otherwise, during the same period. The reason for the liability, according to some authorities, is, that by the marriage the wife was deprived of the use and disposal of her property, and could acquire none by her industry, as her person and earnings belonged to the husband. Tyler on Infancy and Cov., sec. 216. The same author, after declaring the husband's liability for the debts and torts of the wife, says: "The reason assigned for such liabilities at common law, is that he was entitled to the rents and profits of the wife's real estate, during coverture, and to the absolute dominion over her personal property in possession." The common law was never guilty of the absurdity of imposing obligations so onerous, without conferring corresponding rights. Hence, besides the rights of property, the legal pre-eminence was exclusively vested in the husband. He was answerable for her behavior, and hence had the

RIGHT OF RESTRAINT OVER HER PERSON.

Lord Kames, in his sketches, says: "The man bears rule over his wife's person and conduct; she bears rule over his inclinations; he governs by law, she by persuasion." In the matter of Cochrane, 8 Dowl., P. C., 632, the wife was, upon the hearing of a writ of habeas corpus, restored to her husband, upon the principle that she was under his guardianship, and that the law entitled him "for the sake of truth to protect her from the danger of unrestrained intercourse with the world, by enforcing cohabitation and a common residence." So long as the husband was entitled to the property of the wife and to her industry, so long as he had power to direct and control her, and thus prevent her from the commission of torts, there was some reason for his liability. The reason has ceased.

THE ANCIENT LANDMARKS ARE GONE.

The maxims, and authority, and adjudications of the past have faded away. The foundations hitherto deemed so essential for the preservation of the nuptial contract, and the maintenance of the marriage relation, are crumbling away. The unity of husband and wife has been severed. They are now distinct persons, and may have separate legal estates, contracts, debts, and injuries. To this conclusion have all the decisions of the court tended. So far as the separate personal property of the wife is concerned, she is now the same as a *femme sole*. She need not join her husband in a suit to recover it, or for trespass to it, as her rights only are affected, and she must sue alone for any invasion of them. She may even prosecute

A SUIT AGAINST HER HUSBAND

for any unlawful interference with her property, contrary to her wishes. The right of action for personal injuries to the wife is property. She may sue alone for the recovery of damages for such injuries, and the husband cannot, without her consent, release them. In the same case it is said that she can maintain in her own name an action for slander of her character. If she alone is entitled to receive and appropriate to her own use damages recovered for slander to herself, she should answer for her slander of others. Until the law of 1869 this court adhered to the common law rule, that the husband was responsible for the debts of the wife contracted before marriage. It was repeatedly declared that the liability rested not only upon the fact that the husband upon the marriage became the owner of the wife's personal property, when reduced to possession, and of a life estate in her realty, but upon the ground that he was entitled to the entire proceeds of her time and her labor, and that, notwithstanding the law of 1861, he was still entitled to her earnings. * * * *

A MARRIED WOMAN MAY NOW BE SUED

at law, upon her contracts, as to her separate property. She may now execute a valid lease of her separate estate without joining her husband, and without his consent. So diverse are the rights and interests, the duties, obligations, and disabilities of husband and wife now, from what they formerly were, that it would be most unreasonable to hold him still liable for her torts, committed without his presence, and without his consent or approbation. If he is not bound to pay her debts, why should he be responsible for her torts?

WHEN THE GROUND-WORK IS GONE,

as to one, it is gone as to the other, and the structure of the past must fall before the innovations of the present. She is now, to a very great extent, independent of him, and is clothed with rights and powers ample for her own protection, and, so far as her separate property is concerned, is responsible for her debts and contracts with reference to it. They are not one, as heretofore. They are one in name, and are bound by solemn contract, sanctioned by both Divine and human law, to mutual respect; should be of the same household, and one in love and affection. But a line has been drawn between them, distinct and ineffaceable, except by legislative power. His legal supremacy is gone, and

THE SCEPTRE HAS DEPARTED FROM HIM.

She, on the contrary, can have her separate estate; can contract with reference to it, can sue and be sued at law upon the contracts thus made; can sue in her own name for injury to her person and slander of her character, and can enjoy the fruits of her time and labor, free from the control or interference of her husband. The chains of the past have been broken by the progression of the present, and she may now enter upon the stern conflicts of life untrammeled. She no longer clings to and depends upon man; but has the legal right and aspires to battle with him in the contests of the forum; to outvie him in the healing art; to climb with him the steps of fame, and to share with him in every occupation. Her brain, and hands, and tongue are her own, and she should be responsible for slanders uttered by herself. Our opinion is that the necessary operation of the statutes is to discharge the husband from his liability for the torts of the wife during coverture, which he neither aided, advised, nor countenanced.

The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

Sheldon, J., files herewith a dissenting opinion, in which Scott, J., concurs, also Breese, J.

Two Receipts for Getting into Good Society.

Mrs. L——, of E—— Park, was always to be seen everywhere, no matter what difficulty much more exalted personages experienced in getting invitations. She was at the marriage of Paul Esterhazy with Lady Sarah Villiers,—the Prince who dropped £100 worth of diamonds from his jeweled attire whenever he went to a ball,—and saw everything, though the crowd was so great that nobody else could see anything but the person before him. This, however, she contrived to do by getting into the pulpit. To obtain an invitation to Lady Londonderry's ball required greater tact. "How did you do it?" asked a friend. Mrs. L——, of E—— Park, hesitated considerably before answering the question, but at last answered: "Well, I'll tell you. The morning of that ball I sent her ladyship a large van full of the most beautiful flowers; and she was so delighted with them that she sent me back a most pressing invitation to come and see how well my flowers looked at night. My garden is my life," she added, "and I never rob that for anybody;" but for twenty-five pounds spent in Covent Garden she found she could be asked wherever she pleased. A still cheaper method of receiving good company at one's own table was adopted by a certain "city man," who requested the honor of the Duke of Wellington's company to meet Marshal Soult, and that of Marshal Soult to meet the Duke of Wellington, although unacquainted with either of them, for he knew that both these illustrious warriors were so fond of "fighting their battles o'er again" with one another that they were sure to accept. And then he invited people to meet Marshal Soult and the Duke of Wellington.—*From Recollections of Society in France and England, by Lady Clementina Davies.*

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, 40 ACRES, splendid bargain; also 40 acres near South Lynn, below market value. Several cheap lots, South Side, east of Stock Yards. Lots near Kenwood and Hyde Park; also north of new Northwestern Car-Works, cheap. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES; ALSO 5 ACRES, SUBDIVIDED into lots, inside South Boulevard, and near Ashland-av. Address Q 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, 6 miles from city limits, with very fine, large grounds, old fruit, shade, and ornamental trees in abundance; good walks, drives, &c., complete; the choicest around Chicago. Also, some nice lots, from 200 to 400 feet deep, covered with fruit and shade trees; all will be sold on extremely good terms, with small payment down. Also, two blocks at the crossing of St. Paul & C. N. W. R. R., at $2,000 per acre. Address owner, 2 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A CHOICE lot, 75x180 ft, one of the best lots in the town. For terms apply to C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Co., 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—MAPLEWOOD—Corner, 50x125. Owner must sell; wants an offer. H. L. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW NORTHWESTERN CAR-shops, lots 50x126¾, $16 per foot, 1-6 cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, A GOOD HOUSE, with 50 or 100 feet, one block and a half from depot; high and dry, with shrubbery and excellent water on premises; can give possession April 1. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 212 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—10½ ACRES HALF IMPROVED, SOME timber, near the station, Chicago 30 miles; house and lot, all for $700; terms easy; work plenty at $2 per day. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IMPROVED LAND, HOUSE, orchard, small fruit, ½ mile from station, 30 miles from Chicago, $60 per acre. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS WELL LOCATed, in Hyde Park, ranging from $7,000 to $45,000; also, desirable lots in that vicinity. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10½ ACRES AT HUMBOLDT PARK; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—2-STORY HOUSE; IT is a new house, 9 blocks south of depot; east front; 12 rooms, closets and basement; would take a first-class close carriage on first payment, the balance in small monthly payments. Apply on the premises or at C. L. BOARDMAN'S livery stable, 13 East Munroe-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHINGTON Heights, very cheap; ground high (some grove.) JAS. ALLEN, Room 12, No. 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NORTH OF ENGLEWOOD IN the grove one block from station at $25 per foot; five lots three blocks from Rock Island Car Shops at $450 per lot; also 30 or 60 acres, with house, barn, and orchard, eight blocks from Irving Park and junction of Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northwestern Railroads at $500 per acre; on easy terms. J. SOWERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a copper distillery; capital required, $4,000 to $5,000. Address F 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with $2,000 or more; business established, or would give good salary to a party with above amount. References and security first-class. Address F 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL IN a well-established business. Address F 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000, IN A PAYING manufacturing business; worth investigating. D. STONER & CO., No. 125 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—BUSINESS IS MANUFACturing. Goods staple and trade well established. Amount required, from $5,000 to $10,000. The business is on a solid basis, and only requires more capital to be one of the best in the Northwest. Address, stating where interview may be had, W 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—WITH $300; business will pay over $2,000 profits inside 90 days. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO FIRE, KNICKERBOCKER, GREAT Western, and all other bankrupt insurance companie claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe., Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 210 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON GOOD real estate. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

A FULL STOCK OF THE HAZELTON BROS.' PIanos for sale cheap at 13 Cottage-Grove-av.

1 GOOD PIANO, VERY CHEAP; MUST BE sold within two days. Call at CHAPIN & GORE'S, 75 Monroe-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE or rent, at 13 Cottage-Grove-av. N. GOOLD & SON.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ made. Prices, $50 to $900. Manufactory and salesrooms, 63 East Indiana-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

200,000 OLD BRICK, 15,000 FEET OF HEAVY lumber, doors, glazed sash, and iron shutters for sale by C. S. BURDICK, 31 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST INDIANA-ST., NEAR NOBLE—2-story house, 10 rooms, first-class, lot 25x180; half cash, balance 1 and 2 years; very cheap. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, IF SOLD AT once, three first-class marble-front houses on Wabash and Calumet-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st.; one is a great bargain. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—SEVERAL SMALL tracts, very desirable, south and west of the city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE WITH barn, on Michigan-av., east front, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., $23,000.
2-story brick house on Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., $13,000.
3-story marble-front house on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $13,000.
New marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., $23,000.
Marble-front house on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., $20,000.
2-story brick house on Prairie-av., just south of Twenty-second-st., $15,000.
A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Agent, 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEW neat frame house of 8 rooms, lot 24 by 125 feet, No. 832 West Washington-st., near Oakley. Price $4,000; 1,500 cash, balance one and two years. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS 12-ROOM house, barn, and carriage-house, 6 acres land, all kinds of choice fruit, near depot, 30 miles from Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, Rooms 16 and 17, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT ON INdiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., 25x178; the purchaser can assume mortgage, and pay balance in good outside lots; must be sold.
Lots on Archer-av., Locke, Hickory, and Fuller-sts.
Lots or blocks of ground at Brighton, on easy terms.
Bargains in acre property, 3 miles west of city limits, between Twelfth and Madison-sts.
REA & COATES,
168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—99 FEET, CORNER OF WABASH-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st., southeast front.
18 lots fronting Boulevard, at Maplewood.
10 well selected lots in Bickerdike's Addition.
Choice lots at Washington Heights.
Will be sold in parcels or otherwise, on easy terms, at less than their market value. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, situated on Thirty-second-st. just east of Wallace; water on premises and convenient to cars. Five years time and monthly payments. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st. basement.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, NOS. 144 and 146 Fulton-st., with four years' lease of lot, suitable for any manufacturing purposes, having a large lot running through to the St. Paul Depot; it can be entered from either street. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEVERAL FINE RESIdences; must be sold. Prices from $8,000 to $30,000. BARKER WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL ON EASY TERMS—Lot inside of the old city limits near Milwaukee-av., from $400 to $500; highest ground in the city; accessible by street-cars, omnibus, and railroad lines. We take you to see these lots and return at any time. A. G. STOREY & SON, southeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$1,600—4-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT ON Loomis-st.; will take lumber and brick in part payment. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—WARREN-AV., TWO-story and basement, $5,500.
HONORE-ST., near Adams, house with lot 27 ft. front, $8,000.
LOOMIS-ST., near Van Buren, 50 ft. and house, $11,000.
NORTH CLARK-ST., near Division, two-story house, $10,000.
WOODLAND PARK, desirable house, $18,000.
BRYANT-AV., large house with all desirable conveniences, lot 100 ft. front, $25,000.
DREXEL-AV. BOULEVARD, near Oakwood-av., fine new brick house, 14 rooms; for rent, $100 per month; for sale, $14,000.
Houses in various parts of the city and Hyde Park, not enumerated above, for sale by
CHACE & ABELL,
184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—47x100, ON OHIO-ST., BETWEEN LaSalle and Wells, north front, corner of alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, new house of 10 rooms cor. Western-av. and Polk-st. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—STORE 45 AND 47 MARKET-ST., WITH lease of lot; building 35x60. At a bargain. Apply on the premises to STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, CORNER OF DREXEL-AV. and Fifty-seventh-st.; very desirable; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VALUABLE PROPerties are to be sold at auction on Monday, March 24, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. For particulars see auction column this day.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND FURNITURE, No. 16 Aberdeen-st. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, 1041 PRAIRIE-av., marble front, very handsomely finished; fine barn. Will be sold on easy terms.
Indiana-av., marble-front, north of Twenty-second-st.; $19,000.
69 Rhodes-av., marble-front, carpets, gas fixtures, furnace, etc; $8,500.
Michigan-av., large brick, corner lot 60 feet front; $30,000.
Prairie-av., No. 1620, brick house; $10,000.
Thirtieth-st., No. 229, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., two-story frame brick basement; all modern improvements, etc.; large lot. Price, $8,000; very easy terms.
Michigan-av., No. 502, three-story marble-front; $15,000.
We have a large list of desirable residence and business property, to which attention is invited.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON LAKE, Clark, State, and Monroe-sts.; also on Wabash and Michigan-avs.; also several long and desirable leases (99 years); also several choice residences on the South Side. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES on South Side. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—6½ ACRES AT DOUGLAS PARK; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES IN SECTION 5, NORTH OF Austin—Acre tracts favorably located for investments, re-sale, or subdivisions, south of city; also, at Riverside, Hawthorne, Washington Heights; also, choice residence lots in Hyde Park. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., CORner lot, fronting south and east.
50 ft on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., east front; will be sold on easy terms, or exchange for other property.
50 ft on Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft on State-st., near Forty-fifth.
88 ft on Burnside-st., near Forty-fourth.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO.,
88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
10 lots on Western-av., corner Laughton-st.
15 lots on Laughton-st., corner Western-av.
15 lots on Marvin-st., corner Western-av.
20 lots on Oakley and Leavitt-st., corner Laughton.
15 lots on Laughton-st., between Oakley and Leavitt.
The above lots are near the McCormick Reaper Factory, and will be sold on easy payments.
WING & FARLIN,
68 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE TWO-story and basement dwelling house on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Must be all cash for the low price offered. Also, two-story and basement brick house on Langley-st., at a bargain. Number of other houses on the avenues and cross streets. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEW, neat frame house of 8 rooms, and lot 24x124 feet, 832 West Washington-st., near Oakley. Price, $4,000; $1,500 cash; balance in one and two years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM OF 160 ACRES, 2 miles from Chebanse, on Illinois Central Railroad, 60 miles from Chicago. Large house, barn, orchard, and pasture. Wells and new school-house on place. Farm all under cultivation. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance 5 years' time; or will exchange for new general stock of merchandise one-half the value of farm, balance 5 years' time. Apply, before the 1st of April, to C. E. DASHIELL, Waldron, Kankakee County, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, ONE-HALF mile from Aurora.
Good orchard of 500 trees and first-rate improvements, ½ mile from Aurora, Ill.
Farm of 212 acres near Palatine, Ill. Good large house, barn, wells, cistern, &c.; 1 mile from station, 23 miles from Chicago.
80 acres at Downer's Grove, ½ mile from station, with house, barn, &c.
Either of the above will be exchanged, at their cash value, for good city or suburban property.
MANVILLE & NEAL, Room 1, Otis Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE CAN OFFER PARTIES DESIRING to dispose of central business improved property, good trades in outside acres or choice improved farms in desirable locations; differences in values can be arranged. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, worth about $8,000, in exchange for suburban lots, southwest. Address P 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE 3 CASH CUSTOMERS FOR acre property located within the following bounds: Between Western-av. on the east, Central or Austin-av. on the west, Division-st. north, to Twenty-second-st. on the south, or in the Town of Lake. We mean business if property and price suits. Sales can be closed without delay. Owners please call at our office and leave full description. EVANS, SIMMONS & CO., Office 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 696 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—ALL OR PART OF ABOUT 225 FEET dock frontage, in one of the best locations on the North Branch. Address F 80, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS governess; can teach all the English branches, with music, French, and drawing; would take $4 a week, and have no objection to make the children's clothes. The best of references given and expected. Address V 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS 40x160 FEET, WITH POWER. Apply to HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 103, 105, and 107 Canal-st.

TO RENT—AT NEWPORT—ONE OF THE MOST desirable estates situated on Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I., for the season, or a term of years. Address Box 2255, Boston.

TO RENT—SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE ROOMS AND restaurant, in the basement of building southwest corner of Canal and Washington-sts. Also, several stores and basement rooms in the same building, on Washington-st. front. Inquire of N. SAWYER, 150 LaSalle-st., basement room.

TO RENT—A ROOM 20X30 FEET, WITH BOILER, engine, and line shafting, all in good order, which will be rented to a good tenant for light manufacturing purposes cheap. Apply at 118 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABlishment on the river. Engine, boiler, etc. Good size buildings and considerable grounds adjoining. Inquire of STEIN, HIRSH & CO., 19 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY GRAFF & Co., 59 and 61 Market-st. For particulars inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—NO. 116 AND 118 SOUTH FRANKLIN-st.; has all modern improvements. R. M. OUTHET, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—210 WALNUT-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE, 9 rooms, bath room, gas, and water; house in excellent repair. Apply to Fire Marshal WILLIAMS, Room 4, City Hall.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND BASEment stone-front house, with furniture. Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st. Rent, $300 per month. Address W 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HOTEL ON West Lake-st., near Union; 33 rooms; doing fine business; completely furnished, and furniture for sale at a great sacrifice. Health of proprietor obliges him to discontinue. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE ON CENTRE-AV., NO. 157, 2-story and basement, or without basement if preferred, 18 rooms, gas, water, bath-rooms; fit for a boarding-house. Inquire next door, No. 159.

TO RENT—THE NEW HOUSE NO. 225 NORTH Franklin-st., containing 6 rooms and closets, gas, and water on premises. Apply at 223 North Franklin, or 43 South Market-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 364 AND 368 WABASH AV., AND No. 18 Harrison-st., from May 1. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, south of Twenty-second-st., on Indiana-av., to small family, who will board gentleman and wife, and second-table meals for boy. Address O 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—EN SUITE—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen, on first floor, Parker Block, northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Entrance 62 South Halsted-st., office, Room 42.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 146 South Halsted-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FROM 8 TO 10 rooms for private family, east of State-st., between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth. Address or call at Tea Store No. 94 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, no children, or 3 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, or cottage of about 6 rooms, within two miles of McVicker's Theatre. Address, with terms, F 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE VERY LARGE OR two 3-story and basement houses adjoining between Twelfth and Eighteenth-sts.; must be first-class; early occupation desired. Apply to A. H. ANDERSON & CO., 166 to 170 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms on the South Side, by two ladies. Address K 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board; home comforts desired. Address W 65, Tribune office, stating terms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS FLOURING MILL FOR SALE, with all the latest improvements in machinery; stone building, three stories, 35x70; engine, 75 horse power; 4 run of stones; well established, and profitable local custom in good wheat region, about 60 miles from Chicago. Will take in exchange some good lands, or Chicago property; cash will get a great bargain. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

A VERY RARE CHANCE TO ANY RESPONSIBLE party wishing to engage in a well-established and lucrative grocery, crockery, provision, and flour and feed business; established in 1857, in a flourishing village 7 miles from Chicago. For particulars inquire at my store at Oak Park, or at Durand & Co.'s, Chicago. Reason for selling, death in my family. WILLIAM STEINER.

A HARDWARE STORE, ON A BUSINESS STREET, doing a good business, for sale. Good reasons for selling. Address U 23, Tribune office.

PAPER, STATIONERY, AND CIGAR STORE FOR sale; small size; doing a good business; to be sold at once. 585½ State-st., corner Twelfth.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE—AT STOCK Yards; capacity 1,000 to 1,200 hogs daily; well appointed, and in good running order; large lot of ground; a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 9,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS, WITH FIXtures, for sale, at 329 Blue Island-av.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY store for sale for $750, in one of the best localities in the city; rent, $40. 185 North Halsted-st. Horse and wagon.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS retail grocery store, for sale, with bakery and feed-store attached, and all doing a good cash trade; will be sold separate or together, and rented with six rooms for residence all on same floor, for one, two, or three years, at reasonable price. The only reason for selling, the owner is engaged in other business which occupies all his time. For particulars call on M. F. CASEY, in the fruit store, No. 5 South Clark-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A GENteel, cash business, paying that amount monthly. Call at 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS WE HAVE IN THIS MORNING A VERY large stock of horses, of all grades and styles, would most respectfully invite purchasers to call; every horse warranted; also, carriages, buggies, and harness at the most reasonable prices. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A NEW ARRIVAL—2 CAR LOADS OF HEAVY draught horses for sale; also a nice pair of carriage horses. At 202 West Lake-st. BARBER, BRENICK & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW JUMP-SEAT, GERMANtown, top buggy, for 2 or 4 persons; also 4 good second-hand top buggies; 1 shifting seat; all leather tops; and 4 good horses; will sell or trade for other property. Call at BENNETT'S, 456 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT GROCERY DELIVERY wagon, been used a few months, at 13 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST DRIVING MARE IN Chicago for sale for want of use. Also a fine black Morgan horse, just the thing for a physician. GILBERT & CO., Room 18 Boone Block.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WORK AND DRIVING horses, from $40 to $125. Also open buggy, express wagon, and harness. 68 West Monroe-st.

LIVERY OF ALL KINDS TO LET, AT THE NEW Omaha stables. No. 167 and 168 Michigan-av. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

TROTTERS—PAIR BLACK HORSES, WEIGHT 2,600, can trot in three minutes. Also, fifteen single gentleman's road horses, all good steppers, at the Omaha Stables, Nos. 167 and 168 Michigan-av. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

WORK HORSES FOR SALE—40 GOOD WORK horses for sale at the stable, corner of Madison-st. and Seelah-av. Inquire of SILAS BARTLETT.

WANTED—A FINE, STYLISH SADDLE-HORSE. Address M 41, Tribune office.

WE MANUFACTURE A BETTER CARRIAGE for less money than any manufacturer in the world. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY. Factory corner Sedgwick and Division-sts., North Side. Salesroom 325 and 327 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to Matrimonial News Co., P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

BOSTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY, AT THE old Times Building, 44 and 46 West Adams-st. Branch office 93½ Twenty-second-st. Will be ready to take up, clean, and re-lay carpets after the 25th. Carpets are not wet in any way to clean them. Satisfaction in every respect guaranteed; no charge for cartage. A. N. HANKINSON & CO.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 584 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF watches, old gold, silver, fire-arms, all kinds of goods, at BARTLETT'S, 203 East Madison-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS—THE CITY OF FORT Scott, Kansas, offers $50,000 in aid of manufactories of the following kinds: Cotton goods, woolen goods, and agricultural implements. Abundance of good coal mined close to the city. Parties wishing information will correspond with the undersigned. S. KAISER, City Clerk.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES, SUITABLE FOR dry goods or clothing, at 112 Blue Island-av., upstairs.

FOR SALE—3 TRIOS EACH OF LIGHT BRAMAH and Dominique chickens at reasonable prices, to close out lot, as owner is going West; also 1½ dozen common hens. Apply or address DOMINIQUE, 350 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with burglar-proof chest, and one medium-sized fire-proof safe, both nearly new; also good bank counter and partitions. Apply to Prairie State Loan and Trust Co., corner West Washington and Desplaines-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD SAFES REMAINING, and for sale very cheap at 53 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR STORage, or summer packing, having supply of ice adjoining. Will be sold cheap. Address A 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW 12-FOOT LARGE SHOW cases, French crystal, suitable for the jewelry or fancy goods trade. Apply at 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. O. C. M. IS IN THIS CITY, please call or send address to OLIVER C., at old house.

PERSONAL—THE EXPRESSMAN THAT TOOK sewing machine and trunk from 22 Indiana-st., near Market, North Side, 2 o'clock Tuesday last, will be paid for his trouble by calling on the same lady, same place.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE PROPERTY, LANDS under cultivation, adjoining town plat, city lots in county seat, fine new residence, grain warehouse, 240 acres railroad land. Above property on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Will exchange for a good stock of goods, and pay some cash. Address E. C. ADAMS, Box 500, Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—CLERK AND PORTER, MOULDERS, sign writers, farm hands and laborers. Also, man with $250. 157 Fifth-av., Room 19.

Trades.

WANTED—12 GOOD JAPANNERS, WHO UNDERstand striping and ornamenting. Steady work to good hands. Apply at once to DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT, 228 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOOD-worker, and 1 blacksmith's helper, at 769 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER—ONE FIRST-CLASS job forwarder, immediately, at COX & HENDERSON'S, No. 103 and 105 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS; steady employment and the highest wages paid; none others need apply. GEO. HENDERSON, 1121 Olive-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—METAL-SPINNER, SOLDERS, FILers, and turners on gas-fixture work, at 314 State-st. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. Monday.

WANTED—10 GOOD LATHERS, IMMEDIATELY, corner Mitchel and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GAS-FITTER. 49 MILWAUkee-av. WM. HERBST.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOSTLER, ONE that can repair harness preferred. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; ALSO, 50 farm hands, and 200 wood-choppers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL PROF. Jones' Non-Explosive for kerosene oil. 25c size only 4c to agents; 50c size only 8c. We sell at one-half less than others, and have, also, other goods that pay 500 per cent profit. A. RAY, 23 West Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED CANVASsers; work pleasant, situation permanent, pay good. M. C. BLAND & CO., 235 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MEN—SOMETHING NEW—BIGGEST chance ever offered for all out of employment. One young man cleared $17 in three days. Everybody buys; any one can sell. Doolittle Manufacturing Company, 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for Texas Pacific, 25 farm hands for Illinois and Michigan, 200 choppers, $1.50 per cord, 200 railroad men. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE, SOBER MEN OUT OF EMployment to call at 174 West Washington-st., Room 4; big inducements to live men.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell the best article ever offered to agents. If you are an agent, or wish to become one, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—100 LABORers and choppers for the Northwestern Company; free fare. Also, 25 near the city. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st., C. V. SNELL, Manager.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT, in any capacity, to call at 42 West Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—A WAITER, AT LAURIE'S EUROpean Hotel and Restaurant, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL to do second work in a private family; must be well recommended. Apply at 24 Groveland Park, opposite the Chicago University.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 109 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. 571 WABASH-AV.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIFTY LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS, ages from 3 to 10 years, to be taught dancing and go in ballets. Apply to 118 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk, who wishes to find a good home in a respectable family, and to have the full care of a child. Call at the office of DR. STRATFORD, No. 53 West Madison-st., between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL TWO OF THE finest toilet articles in use; also, other goods that pay $5 to $10 a day. Call at Room 5, 23 West Lake-st., or address from country.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED BOOK-FOLDERS, at DONOHUE, WILSON & HENNEBERRY'S Steam Book-Bindery, 105, 107, and 109 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A young married man of long experience, and thorough competence, understanding English, German, and French. Best references. Address BLAUER & SPERRY, 152 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, who is thoroughly recommended. Address P. O. Box 133.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—BY A young man who has had four years' experience as a job pressman; he could learn cylinder press work; can set type, &c. Address, for 3 days, M 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOAP-MAKER; 20 years' experience; has had charge for 2 years of one of the largest factories in the West; best of references. Address V 81, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER. HAS good reference. Willing to take care of horses if required. Address W 24, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD COOK, IN A private family, boarding-house, or restaurant. Apply at 442 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE AS plain cook, and the other to do second work. Apply at 281 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a private family. Call or address at 122 Larrabee-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED milliner as trimmer, in first-class establishment, fully competent to take charge of the business. Address, for one week, K 38, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO WHOM SPECIAL INDUCEments will be offered. There is not only a rich opportunity for agents to travel, but also for those who desire to canvass their own city or village. Come and see the exact working of this system. Linings cut free this week. "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." Practical dressmakers, lady canvassers, ladies owning sewing-machines, and others interested in the subject, are especially invited to call and examine our new Patent Self-fitting measure, 207 West Madison-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED—STATE AGENTS, WITH $1,000, to represent a manufacturer. D. STONER, 125 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SOME OF THE BEST selling articles ever invented; ready sale, large profits. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LADY AGENTS WANTED AT BROWNE'S Pattern Rooms, 200 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—SMART MEN AND WOMEN can realize very largely on our fast selling goods. We offer the best inducements to such as want permanent business. MERRILL & CO., 35 West Lake-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $35. 328 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 134 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Singer machines sold on easy payments rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 328 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

123 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW DAY boarders can find first-class board.

RE-OPENED—JOHNSTON HOUSE, S. W. CORNER Desplaines and Madison-sts.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDINGhouse; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

1121 STATE-ST., SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—LARGE pleasant rooms, with first-class hotel board, $6 per week; no bar-room in the house; families accommodated; single rooms, $5.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SEND ALONG YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description if you want it sold. Great demand for new and second-hand furniture, pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc. HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., FOR cash; entire household stocks bought, to any amount; prompt attention to letters or calls. I. J., 171 Twenty-second-st.

LOST.

LOST—ONE BAY HORSE, SHORT TAIL, WEIGHS about 1,125 pounds, about 15½ hands high. 386 Wabash-av.

LOST—A HORSE, WITH HARNESS, WHITE spot on the head, 10 years old; good reward to the man who brings it back to 519 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

FOUND.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A HORSE AND buggy. The owner can have the same by calling at 350 Centre-av.

DEATH FOR DEATH.

A Pastor Who Believes a Murderer Deserves to Die.

Rev. John Wood on the Subject of Capital Punishment.

The Protection of Human Society Demands a Life for a Life.

No Other Atonement Adequate for the Crime of Murder.

The Rev. John Wood, of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday morning to his congregation on "Capital Punishment." The following passages of Scripture were the basis of his remarks:

Gen. 9: 6—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made he man."

Ex. 20: 13—"Thou shalt not kill."

Deut. 19: 12-13—"Then the elders of his city shall send and fetch him thence, and deliver him into the hand of the avenger of blood, that he may die. Thine eye shall not pity him; but thou shalt put away the guilt of innocent blood from Israel, that it may go well with thee."

THE SERMON.

One of the surest marks of an advanced stage of civilization is found in an increased estimate of the value of human life. There is scarcely a stronger point of contrast between ancient and modern forms of civilization than is afforded by this one element. In rude ages, and among barbarous nations, human life is treated as if it were of no account, and human suffering scarcely elicits a care. Under the great empires of antiquity, men rotted and died like brute beasts. Under Greek and Roman civilization, life was equally cheap. Vast numbers of human beings were sacrificed to the ambition, the resentment or the mere caprice of a single mind.

Men and women who flocked by tens of thousands to the amphitheatre to witness the gladiatorial shows, and who looked down with delight when the sand of the arena was reddened with human blood, could hardly be expected to cherish an exalted opinion of human life. To my mind, there is hardly a feature of ancient history that teaches so painful a lesson as these scenes of carnage, of human suffering, gazed upon with applause by the assembled multitudes. The Coliseum at Rome, which would contain more than 80,000 spectators, would be thronged, not by the lowest population alone, but by nobles and senators, poets and philosophers, to look upon the spectacle of human beings in mortal combat, or torn in pieces by wild beasts. And this, too, in the age of Tacitus, of Cicero, and Seneca. It shows the depths of debasement to which human nature descends when left to itself—left to the workings of a depraved heart. And it shows, too, that a mere intellectual culture will interpose no barrier to the growth and prevalence of the most degrading and demoralizing of vices and crimes. It is doubted on all hands that the decay and final abolition of the gladiatorial games was due to the influence of the Gospel. Their suppression, says Lecky, in his history of European morals, "must be almost exclusively ascribed to the Christian Church." The first imperial edict against them was issued by Constantine, after his conversion to Christianity, and they were denounced with unwavering and uncompromising consistency by Christian writers and preachers, as not only demoralizing, degrading, and brutal, but as murders—for which the spectators and actors were equally responsible before Heaven.

The extinction of these barbarous spectacles was the work of Christianity. The Church refused to admit to baptism a professional gladiator until he had pledged himself to abandon his unholy calling, and every Christian who attended the games was excluded from communion. The Fathers of the Church, as I have already remarked, denounced them with unqualified vehemence; and, in the course of about half a century from the conversion of Constantine, the practice of human combat in the amphitheatre came to an end.

Christianity establishes a new relation between man and man. It reveals the great fact,—which no other religion on earth has ever recognized,—the fact of the brotherhood of all men; that all are members of the same family, possessed of the same rational and moral nature, and alike heirs of immortality. The first aspect in which the religion of Jesus Christ presented itself to the world was as a declaration of the fraternity of mankind. It considered man as a spiritual being,—separated not merely in degree, but in kind, from the irrational creation,—as possessed of a mind, or a soul, an immaterial and imperishable essence, that should continue to exist when suns, and stars, and systems had decayed and perished. Hence the infinite value that Christianity placed upon the individual man. It did not so much regard men in masses, but rather as individual units, each conscious and responsible soul a part by itself, each one a reflection of the Divine personality, endowed with unlimited capacities, and with an endless life. In recognizing the dignity of human nature, the Bible recognizes the dignity of every man. It confesses the undeveloped susceptibilities and capacities that exist in every partaker of human nature, and sinks all factitious and conventional distinctions in this our grand element of manhood. It sees in every man, whatever his advantages, his attainments, his station in life, an immortal being. It represents all men as children of the same God, heirs of the same salvation. It levels the distinctions of the world, as accidental and insignificant in His sight who looks upon the heart, and judges men by their true character. The only morality taught in the schools of paganism was one of intense and unmitigated selfishness. Christianity strengthens the benevolent sentiments of the heart, teaches men to regard the sorrows and sufferings of others with tender sympathy, and promulgates the great law which comprehends all duty as between man and man, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Now out of these ideas of human brotherhood—the community of nature between all men—grew up the eminently Christian idea of the sacredness of human life.

I believe that it is the great test of the moral progress of the world. Every advancement in civilization is marked by an increasing effort on the part of society to ameliorate the sufferings of men, to protect communities from disease, and increase the term of human life. Look at the complex and elaborate machinery of modern benevolence—how it singles out each form of human misery, one by one, and deals with it. We think more of a single life than heathenism, ancient or modern, thinks of the life of thousands.

If a stranger—an unknown man—falls and is injured in the busy streets of this city, Christianity picks him up; Christianity provides a hospital for him; Christianity furnishes him with the aids and appliances that are needful to save the imperiled life. Christian civilization reaches out its hand for the protection of human life in all its stages, from the child unborn to the extremest limit of old age. There is a practice to which it is difficult even to allude in a public address, yet which is intimately connected with the subject before us; and is one, moreover, in regard to which public opinion needs to be educated. On account of the obvious delicacy of the subject I shall not dwell upon it; but will simply remark that, in the light of Christianity, *abortion is murder*. It is a transgression of that divine law which declares "Thou shalt not kill." It is to be feared that multitudes do not so regard it. Facts come to the light, from time to time, that indicate a prevailing callousness upon this subject, and show that even among enlightened and intelligent minds there are many who do not look upon the crime with that deep feeling of condemnation and abhorrence that it deserves. The death of a man who is struck down in the midst of his enterprise and his hopes, in the maturity of his power, and whose removal from society causes a pang of sorrow and regret in hearts that are united to him by ties of love and friendship, such a death produces a very different impression upon the mind, from the painless extinction of a life that is just begun, the death of a being that has scarcely alighted on the earth—that has known nothing of the world's friendship or of its love. But the sp rit of the Gospel—the genius of Christianity—places in the same category the murder of the man and the murder of the *infant*. And it seems to me that there is no peculiar *aggravation* in the latter: it is *murder in the first degree*; wilful, premeditated, unprovoked—the murder of innocence the most helpless; a crime that merits the severest penalty that human law can inflict. [I was glad to see, some time ago, that the New York Medical Society had memorialized the Legislature of that State to enact a more stringent law on this subject—making the commission of the crime of which I have spoken punishable by imprisonment for life. Such legislation would certainly be in the right direction. But we need *public sentiment* to be right—we need a sound and healthful morality, as well as just laws.]

If we pass to the *next* stage of human life—that of infancy—we find Christianity extending here also the hand of protection. Infanticide is not the crime of a savage or a barbarous state. It prevailed, as is well known, in the most enlightened nations of antiquity,—was justified by the moralists and philosophers of Greece and Rome, and sanctioned by their laws. But no sooner had Christianity obtained recognition than it began the blessed work of rescuing the thousands of little children—helpless babes—that pagan philosophy had cast out to die. And not only did the Gospel effect a reformation of public morals in this respect, but it raised to new power and dignity the idea of the *family*. We often speak of home life, and of the sweet, tender, hallowed associations that gather around it; of its sympathies and affections, and of the refining and ennobling influences that flow from it. But, my friends, home, as we understand it, is the product of Christianity. Heathenism has no homes. All that gives elevation and purity to domestic life springs from the teachings of the Bible.

What I have said regarding the protection to human life in its earliest stages which Christianity affords, is equally applicable to life in its maturity. The religion of the Gospel teaches us to care for the sick, the aged, the infirm. It is said that in the ancient capitals of civilized antiquity, there was not so much as one public hospital. Now we see Christian lands covered with hospitals, asylums, homes for the destitute, for orphans, for babes. We see provision made for the relief of human suffering in all its forms. The spirit of Christianity is seen in all these institutions of charity and benevolence. This scrupulous care for human life—this idea of its sacredness—is wholly foreign to the genius of paganism. It is the outgrowth of the Christian doctrine of the inestimable value of each immortal soul. It is the distinguishing and transcendent characteristic of a Christian civilization.

The world has ever been full of human suffering and misery; the stoic and the epicurean look upon the scene, and, with perhaps a sigh of pity, pass the sufferer by; the disciple of Jesus becomes the Good Samaritan, stoops down over the prostrate and bleeding form, binds up the wounds that violence and cruelty have made, lifts up the sufferer, and ministers ungrudgingly to his need.

In what I have said, it has been my aim to show the estimate that Christianity puts upon human life—how the Gospel of Jesus throws a sanctity around even its humblest forms, by teaching the fraternity of all men, their individual accountability, and their immortal existence.

I now pass to the consideration of the penalty with which the divine law visits the crime of murder. For here we see again a testimony to the value of life. The Bible is the oldest of statute books. We open it, and in its first pages we read the great law, pronounced by the Supreme Law-giver: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made he man." The penalty of murder is here proclaimed,—death for death. It is an instance of the law of requital—an axiom of moral equity. The universal principle of justice is, that the wrong-doer shall make good the injury he causes, or suffer the like loss. Regarded as sin, murder terminates upon God. It is primarily an offense to the Creator. God reveals Himself as the guardian, therefore, of His own law—the protector of the life that He alone can bestow and He alone has the right to recall. "The blood of your lives will I require." "I, the Lord, the Creator, will demand life for life." "I will find the murderer out, and exact the penalty of his crime." To every Cain that deals death to his fellow-man, God is saying, "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground."

Nature does not teach men that it is wrong to take the life of a fellow-man, but the law of God declares it,—and He who from Sinai's flaming summit uttered the great command, "Thou shalt not kill," Himself affixes to the law its penalty. The protection of human society, it is true, is a subordinate end, but it is not the only end in view. Justice has her claims upon the wrong-doer. The murderer deserves to die. No other punishment is adequate. The life of man is too precious a thing to put in the same category with any other possession. The crime of homicide stands apart from all other crimes, and deserves the awful penalty that divine and human law has affixed to it. We sometimes hear it said that the death penalty is a relic of barbarism, a remnant of the dark ages. Nothing can be more untrue. There have been times when capital punishment was inflicted without warrant, and for offenses altogether disproportioned to such a penalty. But the highest systems of jurisprudence recognize, what this oldest of statute books proclaims as a divine requirement, that life shall atone for life. It is just; it is equitable; it is a part of that moral system of retributive justice by which the Almighty governs the intelligent universe. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

The principles involved in this subject are being sifted and investigated more thoroughly every day. No more alarming indication of the prevalence of social disorder and corruption could be imagined than the general insecurity of human life. Think of the highest of all crimes against the individual may go unpunished, what less community may not be expected by criminals of less degree?

The last few years have witnessed a reign of lawlessness and violence in the large cities of this country that would not be tolerated for a month in any of the capitals of Europe. Ruffians and criminals have boasted of their impunity. Murders average two or three a week in the commercial metropolis of the land. It is time to put an end to this reign of terror; and every upright man, as well as every Christian, will hail with satisfaction the infliction of the *extreme penalty of the law* upon every offender.

Seldom has a great crime attracted so much notice as that for which William Foster, on Friday last, paid the forfeit of his life. A more wanton murder never was committed. It was without the least provocation, and without a single extenuating circumstance,—a homicide as cowardly as it was brutal. Yet so great is the demoralization of public opinion by a weak sentimentality, that this assassin was made the object of a wide-spread sympathy, and herculean efforts were put forth to save him from the murderer's doom. First, all the resources of the law were exhausted. Skillful advocates made use of all those technical resorts by which the execution of justice is so often obstructed. After all these legal defenses had been exhausted, appeal was made to the pardoning power; and an array of wealth, and culture, and social influence was brought to bear upon the Executive of the State, such as has rarely interposed to save the life of a murderer. Unlike most condemned criminals, William Foster was of high social connections. His family was one of wealth and, respectability. Petitions, large in number, and imposing in the character of those who signed them, were forwarded to the State capital. Eminent lawyers, judges, and clergymen united in the request for a commutation of sentence. The jurors, who had been constrained, under oath, to declare the prisoner guilty, prayed that he might be saved from the consequences of that terrible verdict. Even the wife of the murdered victim united in the plea for mercy.

It seems to me that the awful sacredness of LAW, of JUSTICE, was never so strikingly displayed. In one man's hands rested the decision of life and death. Mercy plead for life, but justice demanded death. I doubt not that if Gov. Dix had allowed his personal feelings to control his judgment, the decision would have been different. He must have felt the solemnity of the case. At the very moment the decision was pending, there flashed across the wires from Europe tidings of the death of his son-in-law in Paris; and, in his personal bereavement, he could sympathize with the anguish of a father's heart. But Gov. Dix knew that this was a matter with which his personal sympathies had nothing to do. As an executive officer he was set to administer the law and execute justice; and with great wisdom and firmness he decided that the law must take its course. He felt that mercy to the criminal was cruelty to the public; and every enlightened conscience will approve the decision.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the effect of this distressful execution may be to check the spirit of lawlessness and violence throughout this whole land. It ought to deepen our sense of the value of human life. It ought to burn into the conscience of the turbulent, and vicious, and dangerous element of society the conviction that they cannot assassinate and kill with impunity.

When Gov. Dix declares that "every man who strikes a murderous blow at the life of his fellow must be made to feel that his own is in certain peril," he is but repeating the divine law, proclaimed 4,000 years ago by the voice of God himself, "Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. John Wood, Pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Bliss Avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: The undersigned have listened with deep interest to your able and eloquent exposition of the crime of murder and the penalty to be inflicted therefor, delivered this morning. At a time when this weak sentimentality of many good men leads them, in their sympathy for the criminal, to lose sight of his crime, clothes the murderer with the robes of a disordered fancy until he becomes a hero to be admired, rather than a viper to be crushed, thus emboldening the assassin and rendering life insecure, we believe the wholesome truths by you so clearly and forcibly enunciated from the pulpit cannot be too widely disseminated; that their publication through the press will produce a wholesome effect in combatting prevalent and dangerous errors. We therefore earnestly request that you will permit the publication of your sermon.

JEREMIAH LEAMING,
CHARLES HOLLAND,
GEORGE A. FREAR,
And others.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1873.

Messrs. Jeremiah Leaming, Charles Holland, George A. Frear, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I fear that the interest which you have attached to my sermon this morning arises rather from the present importance of the subject, and its prominence in the public mind, than from any merit in the discussion of it. The discourse was hastily prepared, in the ordinary course of pulpit ministrations, and is far from what I would like to have it, but I defer to your kindly judgment, and accede to your request for publication. With great respect, I am yours truly, JOHN WOOD.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1873.

PERSONAL.

S. E. Loring, of this city, returned from Europe yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York, is at the Gardner House.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston, is at the Sherman House.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: Lyman Richardson, Omaha; W. H. Woodward, Rock Island; T. L. Norris, Henderson, Ky.; N. K. Elliott, St. Louis; T. M. Moore, Buffalo; C. G. Warren, Boston; E. B. Brooks, Denver; T. H. Eaton, Madison.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House, yesterday, were the following: W. B. Sheldon, Tremont, O.; Anthony Meyer, Pittsburgh; George S. Roper, Alton; Samuel D. Hastings, Madison; W. S. Pope, Detroit; E. J. Connor, Rochester; N. Sink, Paris, N. Y.; C. H. Tweedy, St. Paul; J. B. Lashbough, Texas; A. Bybee, Indianapolis.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: Capt. J. R. Whittaker, Terre Haute; E. R. Sogge, San Francisco; D. Hatfield, New York; D. P. Harrington, Alton; P. H. Hunt, Indianapolis; O. A. Pearson and wife, Washington; W. H. Muthert, Baltimore; C. N. Tuttle, Auburn; R. B. Tindall, Chas. E. Dorr, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: Joseph Dickson, St. Louis; John Pratt, A. Staab, Santa Fe; E. C. Becker, St. Paul; S. Sherwood, Utica, N. Y.; W. F. Cabot, Boston; N. P. Otis, New York; J. M. Coleman, Louisville; William W. Allis, Milwaukee; Philip Elliot, England; H. E. McGaw, Detroit; S. Sangill, St. Clair.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: W. P. Clarke, Manitoba; C. E. Black, W. B. Bacon, New York; Gilbert Cyr, Kankakee; W. A. Tillinghast, New Bedford, Mass.; J. W. Sprague, Washington Territory; J. Hathaway, Minneapolis; James W. Conrow, New York; Charles N. Thorpe, Philadelphia; E. B. Isham, Lake Superior; H. G. McMackin, Canada; S. S. Brooks, San Francisco; John B. Sanborn, St. Paul.

Jay Gould's biographer has sued his subject for refusing to take ten copies.

Gov. Bagley has reappointed Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney State Librarian of Michigan.

Ex-Gov. Baldwin, of Detroit, Mich., has made arrangements for a tour of two years in Europe.

Col. John Tyler, Jr., formerly editor of the Tallahassee *Sentinel*, has been appointed Judge of the First Circuit of Florida.

Miss Edith Fish, daughter of the Secretary of State, has just made her debut in Washington, and shares the honors with Miss Nellie Grant.

Maj. B. Rush Plumley, formerly of Philadelphia, has started the *Daily Times*, at Galveston, to be the successor of Flake's *Bulletin*.

Charlotte Cushman, having rested several weeks, will begin an engagement at Philadelphia, March 31.

R. S. Finkbine ("Bob") is to have $3,000 salary as Superintendent of work on the new State-House at Des Moines, Iowa.

Oscar A. Barnhart, late of the Knoxville (Ill.) *Republican*, has purchased an interest in the Rock Island *Union*.

Cooper K. Watson, a member of Congress 1855-'57, has been nominated in Huron County for the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

H. Clay Evans, formerly of Platteville, Wis., has been elected Treasurer of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, with headquarters at Chattanooga.

Alexander H. Rice having declined the appointment from Massachusetts to the Vienna Exposition, the Governor has selected Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

William G. Ritch, of Oshkosh, Wis., appointed Secretary of the Territory of Mexico, has been State Senator and Presidential Elector, and was for a time editor of the Neenah *Press*.

J. Winslow Jones, of Portland, Me., who ran seventeen factories in Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, putting up green corn for the canned-fruit trade, has failed for $196,000, and has 1,016 creditors.

Ex-Marshal Savage returned from Chicago this morning, where he was lately employed on the police force. He stated that he was not discharged from the force there, as the Chicago papers reported, but resigned voluntarily.—*Alton Telegraph.*

Dr. Hitchcock, of Boston, succeeded, during the last session of Congress, after much hard work, in having San Diego made a port of entry, and the President, on the recommendation of Secretary Boutwell, appointed the Doctor's son Collector. But the California Senators rejected the nomination.

Ex-Senator Corbett, of Oregon, has turned the balance of compensation due him over to the Washington Monument Fund. The amount unfortunately happens to be only $130. Per contra, his colleague, Senator Kelley, of Oregon, refuses his back pay, preferring to retain his mileage, which is $500 in excess of the back pay.

The lately-deceased wife of Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, was a daughter of Robert Bowie, the Governor of Maryland in 1811, and was married to Mr. Johnson in 1819. Their golden wedding was celebrated three years ago, and was graced by the presence of twelve living children, forty-five grandchildren, and several great-grandchildren.

There have been several transfers made recently among the captains of the Allan line of steamers. Capt. Smith has been changed from the Peruvian to the Prussian, Capt. Dutton from the Prussian to the new steamer Circassian, Capt. Richardson from the Austrian to the Peruvian, Capt. Watts from the Hibernian to the Nestorian, Capt. Archer from the Manitoba to the Hibernian, Capt. Ritchie from the Circassian to the Austrian, and Capt. H. Wylie from the St. Andrew to the Manitoba.

TEN GALLONS TOO MUCH.

Yesterday afternoon some boys broke into the a liquor store at No. 110 North Desplaines street. They shouldered a ten-gallon keg of whisky and carried it down to the house of the notorious Jim Galvin, on Wayman street. Jim opened the keg, instituted a feast, and made himself toast-master. He did not request responses, but Mike, his brother, responded with great vigor to a not very complimentary toast referring to himself, which Jim offered. After his response things were in a very disorganized condition, and, to enable Jim's wife to reset the table, the whole crowd went up-stairs to a room occupied by one Carroll and his wife. They toasted them until the wife responded in a speech which was not well received. Jim Galvin responded to it by seizing her nose with his teeth, and well-nigh biting it off. This aroused her husband's ire, and led him to lay hold on Jim. Jim's crowd came to his rescue, and, but for the arrival of Officer McDonaghue, would have beaten Collins and his wife to death. Jim Galvin and two of the boys were locked up in the Madison Street Station. The whisky keg was found as dry as the bed of a rill in mid-summer, and it is confidently asserted that its contents will never be recovered.

ANOTHER RAID.

A gambling-house kept by John Garland, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, was raided last night by a squad of police under Sergeant Buckley. John himself, with Joe Cather, A. H. Myers, John H. Newcomb, and J. S. Williams, were captured, and taken to the Armory. Justice Banyon received bail for them, and rode off with them in a carriage.

CHURCH AND STATE.

A Plea for the Reunion of Religion and Civil Authority.

Their Separation the Cause of Our National Immorality.

An Episcopalian Remedy for the Evils of the Day.

Lecture by the Rev. J. F. Walker, of Calvary Church.

"The Church and the State Law" is the title of a lecture delivered last evening in Grace Episcopal Church, before a large congregation, by the Rev. J. F. Walker, Rector of Calvary Church. The lecture was first given in the regular course of Sunday afternoon lectures by the various Episcopal clergymen of the city at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul some weeks ago, and was repeated last evening at the request of Bishop Whitehouse, for the benefit of the South Side people. For his original proposition the lecturer took the ground that "two great antagonistic forces, Authority and Individualism, ceaselessly wrestle with each other upon the arena of time, and the varying fortunes of the struggle constitute human history, in which institutions represent Authority; revolutions, Individualism." He characterized individualism as the highest product of human self-consciousness, upon which authority must thrust itself as an already-existing power, a personality higher than man—God. The Church and the State are only the two great forms under which authority antagonizes with human individualism. Every nation, said the lecturer, passes through that phase of its history in which the functions of priest and civil governor are both vested in the person of the patriarch of a family. The Old Testament history of the Hebrews was cited as showing the origin of the conception of duty toward God and the State, between which there was then no line of demarcation. The rudimentary germs of worship and of nationality were combined for the first half-thousand years of their varying fortunes, gradually developing the cardinal virtue of their worship distinctly from Egyptian idolatry. Moses forced upon them a law written on two tables. The first four commandments deal with worship, the remaining six have to do with the forms of society. It is here that a Church and a State make their appearance side by side, having a common origin, whether it be human or divine. Religion is the mother of both the Church and of the State, and they are twin sisters; the two great voices of human duty. One cannot exist without the other. He was not pleading for the vicious connection commonly understood by Americans as existing between the Church and the State. A Henry VIII. was as intolerable as a Hildebrand. He did urge that the State recognize its blood relation to the Church. The latter had always recognized obligations to the State, and St. Paul, in laying the foundations of the government of the Church, charged that Christians should obey the civil laws, recognizing the State as a co-ordinate authority. The true Church never forgets the State, and never lifts the hand of rebellion against her. Obedience to the civil authority is taught in the catechism, and, before she asks anything for herself, the Church prays: "From all privy conspiracy and rebellion, good Lord, deliver us!"

And what return does the State render for all this generous and constant fealty of the Church? Snatching her own table of the Sinaitic code, violently disrupting it from its organic relations to that of the Church, she retires sullenly into a corner and sets up for herself—ignores the Church—refuses to vindicate the sanctity of the Sabbath—lets lawless mobs parade the streets of our cities on the Church's day of worship, flouting oaths and obscenity in the faces of those who go to pray—and says, "The State knows no religion."

What if the Church should say, to-day: "The Church knows no civil government?" Where, to-morrow, would there be a civil government in Christendom, to know? Whence comes to-day the conserving grace that insures the State from momentary disintegration? Is it from the material out of which whisky-rings are organized, gambling-hells sustained? Is it from those masses of immigration out of whose hearts a Continental Reformation gone to seed in German Rationalism has eaten the last vestiges of religious faith?

The State knows full well, by an increasing bitter experience in court, reform-school, and prison, that these are her dangerous classes, of whose mere existence is momentarily imperiled; and that the forces upon whose healthful action her perpetuity and safety depend are to be found among those whose social orders and civil allegiance are backed and sustained by a definite and positive religious faith, embodied and enforced by the Church.

In the dangerous experiment the State is attempting in this age, and especially in this country—the experiment of divorcing herself from the Church,—i. e., in repudiating the necessary dependence of morality the State demands upon the religion the Church teaches. All history concurs in the declaration that such experiments must fail. The political solidarity of a nation depends upon the unity and earnestness of its religious faith. For nearly eight centuries Roman religion and law maintained the closest bonds of union. "To Romans, the founder of the nation was a deity . . . . and their patriotism a religion." "Pro aris et focis" was the inspiring battle-cry that had made their legions victorious throughout the civilized world. Rome's denationalization began with the decline of the popular faith in the national religion, and to-day her history sends across the centuries the solemn warning that a nation that has no altars will soon have no hearth-stones; that a people that ignores the Church will soon have no State. And we, in this community, are we not already entering the penumbra of this fearful eclipse of our national glory? The second table of the Sinaitic code has ever been confessed by the ablest statesmen of the civilized world to be the great Bill of Rights, alike for the interest of humanity all civil governments have endeavored to sanction and enforce. And yet to-day American society is losing ground on every one of the moralities of this table. Our great cities are rapidly being vandalized, and the country at large demoralized. Corruption and bribery sit in Senate-chamber and on wool-sack; drunkenness reels, adultery flaunts, robbery grows, and the demon of murder, in unspeakable and unspeakable forms, raves among all strata of society, from Fifth avenues to Water streets, defying or buying up law as circumstances may dictate; in short, we are rapidly approaching a crisis it requires little discernment to foresee, where an enforced morality will simply become longer impossible, law a dead letter, and the State a failure.

And the secret of the whole difficulty lies in the fact that the modern, and especially our American State, has made two fundamental mistakes in the business of civil government. The first is, that she has divorced what God in the history of the world has joined together. Secondly, from all question of the supernatural origin of the Sinaitic code, its two tables come upon the field of history together. In their application to the developing needs of human society, they fell by common consent into their respective places, as each the charter and organic law of an outward and visible institution,—the first, of the Church, the second, of the State. These places they have held in the faith and thought of the best civilizations of the race for 4,000 years. Side by side the Church and the State have come down through the centuries, recognizing their simultaneous nativity and their mutual relations of interest and dependence. But the modern State has committed the blunder—the crime against history—of ignoring those relations to which all history has witnessed, and expecting to enforce, as a State, the system of moral duties to our fellows, set forth in the second table, in violent disruption from, and independence of, the system of spiritual duties to God, and faith in the first, and represented by a church. This never can be done. It has been as true of all nations as of those which have inherited the two tables of the Sinaitic code, that a national morality has only been possible by the side of a national religion. For a system of moral duties to our fellows, on which all human governments must base themselves, has no force except in the light of an absolute standard of righteousness, and a moral retribution which holds its court of assize beyond the confines of our poor earthly life. And so see how the State, in all matters she deems of special importance to social order or civil justice, takes a change of venue from her own courts, enforcing upon the conscience of her subject fealty to her law by the pains and penalties of that higher jurisdiction. And note how, when the popular heart loses faith in that higher jurisdiction, the State becomes unable to protect herself from bribery and perjury, by the appeal of an oath to this higher court, and the foundations of social order and civil security are at the mercy of those whom she has *educated* in godlessness by ignoring the Church.

But the second mistake which the modern State has made is greater than the first, because it includes it, and is the reason for it. While she has endeavored to enforce the commands of the second table of the decalogue, as an objective system of morals, she has denied the equally objective character of the first table, and given over the whole field of religion to the subjective convictions of men,—making each man authority for himself in all matters of religion, and promising to protect him in the exercise of that authority,—by the edict that "the State knows no religion." In other words, the State calls upon the Church to abdicate as one of the two great historic forms of authority, and commit the whole matter of the first table of the law back to individualism,—to chaos, —while she herself expected still to sway the sceptre of an objective authority, and enforce the second table as an objective and real system of human duty. In this, too, she has failed. Individualism in religion will ripen into individualism in morals. A man who is a law unto himself in Church will soon be in State. The State that teaches its subjects that it "knows no religion" will soon be taught by its subjects that it knows no morality, and has no more right to enforce the objective morality of the decalogue upon any man who has concluded that it is not a right morality, than it has to enforce on him the objective religion of the same decalogue. And so the State that calls upon the Church to abdicate in favor of individualism, on the ground that religion has no objective law in the first table of the decalogue, will soon in turn be called upon to abdicate herself in favor of the same power, on the ground that social morality and civil order have no objective law in the second table, but are matters of subjective jurisdiction belonging to each individual conscience.

And this is the true secret to-day of the rapid decline in our national morality, and the vandal lawlessness of the irreligious masses of our population. They are in the carrying out the doctrine that a "State knows no religion" but a subjective one, to its legitimate result that it can know no morality but a subjective one. And so, ever since the Continental Reformation ignored an objective and historical Church in favor of private interpretation of Scripture and an invisible and subjective Church, the trend of human speculation has been towards equally subjective theories of government, which make all civil authority to vest in the consent of the people, denying to the moralities the State seeks to enforce any foundation in absolute truth, and making them simply the expediencies of the hour, which might at any time be adjourned by a popular vote. As a legitimate outcome of this, the masses of the people are every day coming to live more and more each man by his own subjective standard of morality, so far as he may, without coming into unpleasant collision with the State. And the more the weight of these subjective standards of morality, we have only to refer to the immoral and unchaste theories that get hearing and following,—the licentious literature that floods the community,—the startling revelations of moral recklessness that daily crop out from every stratum of society, and the disgusting and tragic disclosures of our criminal courts.

Out of all this there is but one path of hope, one course that leads aside from the disintegration and anarchy that lies but a little way ahead, for American society. The great Augustus met and fully comprehended the entirely similar situation of the Roman people, when, amid the crumbling, crunching sounds of social disintegration on every side, he accepted it as the problem of his reign to celebrate once more the divorced banns between Roman religion and Roman law. The same problem presses the American people to-day for solution, to re-marry the two great forces which God in history as well as in revelation has joined together—morality and religion—as enjoined in the two tables of one law. The State must qualify herself by the re-assertion of the Church's table, to sustain her own. An objective morality must fall back upon an objective religion. There will be a State, for any length of time, only as that State recognizes the existence of a Church, and their mutual obligations to each other, and to God. The State has long demanded and received from the Church what she has refused to reciprocate to the Church. She would have regarded it as the greatest conceivable desertion of a church's mission had the Church at any time refused her sanction and indorsement to the second table of the decalogue, while she has herself refused her sanction and indorsement to the first table. She has insisted on the Church to sustain the objective authority of the State, while she herself has distinctly proclaimed that the whole sphere of religion must be given over to subjectivity and individualism. But the experiment of attempting to maintain an objective State by the side of an objective Church is drawing to a close. The human mind and heart are tired of gambling with its wealth. Society is instinctively shrinking from the results of its own theories. Everything indicates an approaching crisis. Every reflecting mind knows that the chords that bind the great masses of our city population to social order and civil obedience are already testing the tenacity of every fibre in their composition, and every thinking man trembles as he sees and feels, under the veriest film of social order, the throbbings of the great wild pulse of a maddened mob, which more than half proposes to take the law into its own hands, when it is made to feel the pressure of the State. It is beginning to be profoundly felt on all sides that society is "wildly drifting" to some unknown catastrophe. Spasmodic efforts for more stringent legislation, and for more thorough enforcement of existing laws against alarmingly increasing crime, are among the signs of this awakening consciousness. These efforts may modify slightly and temporarily the symptoms, but they do not touch the disease. There is a more radical treatment needed. Ever since the State withdrew her indorsement of the first table of the law, in favor of a subjective religion in which individualism is the law of faith, she has been drifting toward a subjective morality in which individualism is the law of practice. What remains for the State is that she shall return to her primitive allegiance—that she shall recognize Church as her peer and ally, by accepting her own high and responsible position, which she has so long ignored, and which God in history has so plainly indicated to her. She must return and co-ordinate once more her theories of government and her legislative enactments to the law of God, because it *is* the law of God. Her halls of legislation and her courts of justice must no longer make the word of God of none effect by their traditions. She will find the Church still praying for the State. From her litany ceaselessly goes up the supplication that all Christian rulers and magistrates may be blessed and preserved, and may have grace to execute justice and to maintain truth; and when there shall again be Christian magistrates and rulers, by the return of the State to a practical recognition of the Christian religion, then will the twain—the State and the Church—accept their commission.

She must say to her statute-books, and sustain it in her public social standard of morals, and in the administration of her penal code, "Thou shalt do no murder; thou shalt not commit adultery; thou shalt not steal." * * * And she must say it because it is the word of *God*. She must be afraid to own her allegiance to God, and to demand obedience to her statutes because they are His requirements. She must claim authority over men, not because she represents their sovereign, but because she is the ambassador of God. She must fill up the full meaning of every commandment of her own table, the second, and then she must turn to the Church's table, the first, and sustain the worship of God and the sacredness of the Sabbath. She must make her whole law if she hopes to enforce long any part of it. The State that "knows no religion" must learn one. A Christian State must learn the Christian religion, and must say to her legislators, "You must make Christian laws;" to her officers, "You must execute Christian laws;" and to her subjects, "You must obey Christian laws, for this is a Christian State, and knows the Christian religion."

Nor need she palter over the divided state of Christendom, deplorable as it is. The cries of "Lo here!" and "Lo there!" need not bewilder her. For it is no speculative, subjective Christianity she is called upon to accept. The Christian religion is a matter of history, and not of private judgment. And, in the good providence of God, a historical Church, containing the deposit of the historical faith, though deserted long ago for the wild schemes of individualism, has stood, in the solitary grandeur of her mission, witnessing in the wilderness of a subjective Christendom, and amid the revolutions of subjective theories of government, for the Faith once delivered to the Saints. She stood like Daniel in her lot, in the calm assurance that she should see the end of her days of desolation; that He who rules King of Kings as of Saints would say at last to the proud waves of Individualism, both in Church and State: "Peace, be still," and the breath of His spirit would again go out over the chaos, evoking the cosmic order and beauty of a new creation.

Accepting the guidance thus providentially preserved for her, the State must return and place herself by the side of the Church, and they twain, taking their commission from the appointment of God and the teachings of history, renew the time-old struggle between a Divine Authority and Human Individualism, and wage it hand in hand. This is the only path out of the frowning dangers of the time. This path must be taken speedily, earnestly, or the day is not distant when the kingdom shall be taken from the State that now is, and given to a State bringing forth the fruits thereof.

BANYON'S PECULIARITIES.

The South Side Supreme Justice Expounds His Practice in Changing Charges—He Considers It Good Law to Include the Greater Offences in the Lesser—An Instructive Scene.

Rather an amusing yarn is told of Justice Banyon. On Saturday, two men were brought before the Falstaffian Police Justice, charged with burglary from Michael & Goldstein's store. They were found by a policeman sitting on cases of wines and similar property, that afterwards turned out to have been burglarized from the store in question, and were taken into custody on what was pretty good evidence of their guilt, next to having been taken in flagrante delictu, being unable to give a coherent account of how they came into possession of the property. They said they were resting themselves, waiting for a car to come up, but failed to show how they came to have selected so valuable and unusual a place for repose. One of the men, being able to give bail, was given temporary liberty, but, in the other case, it was considered that there being no direct evidence of the man having been concerned in the burglary, he was about to be discharged, when Adolph Moses, for the State, applied that the charge be changed to larceny. Very rarely practicing out of the higher courts, it is supposed that the counsel was not quite equal to Banyon's calibre; at all events, he was not prepared to submit to the law laid down herein, as thereupon expounded by the champion heavy-weight Justice of Chicago, and he proceeded to argue that it was generally received as good law that the greater offense included the lesser; as for example, if a man were charged with murder, and the facts turned out to be insufficient to sustain that charge, but sufficient to prove manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, it would be lawful to change the charge accordingly. Justice Banyon turned the matter over in his mind a little while, but finding the arguments in that immense storehouse of criminal knowledge so evenly balanced that a straw might turn the scale, and no straw being handy, he appealed to Justice Finsdale, who sat as associate in the burglary case, for his opinion, who unhesitatingly pronounced for the counsel. His Honor then said, in a voice choked with doubt:

"If a man is brought before me, charged with disorderly conduct, and he turns out to be guilty of larceny, I should certainly try him for larceny, including the greater crime in the lesser, and as Justice Hinsdale is of opinion that the obverse is the case, the defendant will be remanded in default of bail on the charge of larceny."

This extraordinary doctrine of the Justice, if frequently carried out, will some day lead to trouble.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 346 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, March 20, 1873.

Messrs. Seaberger & Brenbey:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 10th inst. was duly received, and